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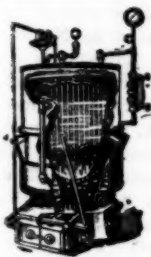
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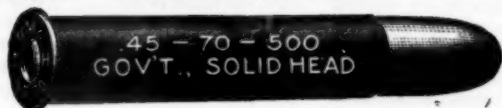
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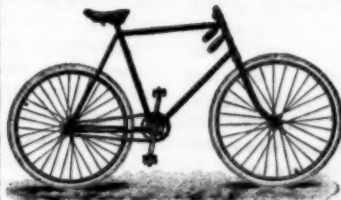
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Maj. F. E. Phipps, of the Ordnance Department, has been decided upon for the position of officer in charge of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, vice Maj. Clifton Comly, deceased. Orders were issued relieving Major Phipps from duty as chief Ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri, at Chicago, and assigning him to the Sandy Hook station. In addition to his duties at the proving grounds, he has been appointed a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Owing to the lack of funds, the Navy Department has ordered the discontinuance of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and the discharge of the 150 clerks employed there. Unless Congress should finally agree upon a larger appropriation than that in the House bill, Navy Department officials are doubtful whether this yard will ever be opened again. No work is going on here. No ships, either in course of construction or undergoing repairs, are in the docks, and this was an added influence with Assistant Secretary McAdoo in reaching his decision in this matter.

Secretary Herbert, accompanied by Miss Herbert, his daughter; Miss Buell, his niece; Mrs. Micou, the mother of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, and Lieut. L. L. Reamey, the Secretary's aide, left Washington on Saturday last on an inspection trip to the navyyards of the Pacific coast. The party expects to be gone about a month. It will visit Yellowstone Park and other points of interest during the trip. The party arrived at Chicago on Sunday at noon, leaving there the same evening for Omaha via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, and arriving in that city Monday evening. San Francisco was reached Thursday morning.

A number of relics of the famous old "Kearsarge" were received on last Monday at the Navy Department from Mr. Lloyd Phoenix and Schuyler Crosby, two New York yachtsmen, who have been cruising for some time past in the vicinity of Roncador Reef for the purpose of collecting mementoes of the wrecked vessel. Among the articles were the bell of the ship, a part of the tablet commemorating the engagement of the "Kearsarge" with the "Alabama," and the log book. It is doubtful if the log book recovered is the last one in use, as the final entry in it is dated Jan. 27, while the ship was wrecked on Feb. 6. In view of this fact, the Department is congratulating itself that it did not wait for this book before disposing of the court martial cases of Comdr. Oscar F. Heyerman and Lieut. Charles A. Lyman.

Considerable opposition is being made to the adoption of the last emanation from the brain of the naval uniform tinkers in regard to the item relative to the abolition of the helmet. The helmet is about the most military looking headpiece the Navy has, and it has given good results in actual service for a good many years. The objection to the white cap cover is its great weight, and adding a thickness of cloth to an article already too heavy for use in tropical climates. It is hoped that Secretary Herbert will allow the helmet to remain as part of the naval uniform. A Navy officer who writes to us on this subject says: "The hot blue cap, with its untidy, ill-fitting white cover and total lack of air space, is but an ill-considered and shabby substitute for the cool, military helmet when deck officers are exposed for hours and days under the direct rays of a tropical sun. The Service tried for years this white covered blue cap, and found it to be completely wanting, both as a healthful protector to the head in hot weather and as a uniform. Commanding officers of vessels were obliged to adopt, on their own authority, the ordinary straw hat as uniform in hot weather. That distinguished officer, the present Commodore Richard W. Meade, when in command of the Vandalla some years ago in the West Indies, found his marine guard suffering so acutely from heat exposure due to the tight fitting fatigue cap that he adopted upon his own authority the helmet as a sanitary measure to

protect the health and lives of the people entrusted by the Government to his care. His intelligent introduction of the helmet on board the Vandalla led to its final acceptance by the Navy Department as a part of the uniform of the Navy, and it was so received with the greatest approval by the Service at large. If it is necessary to have a white cap (with or without the blue cloth body) for service between decks, where the helmet may be cumbersome, let the white cap be so adopted as an additional part of the uniform, but do not let us discard the helmet altogether. Let us have some regard for the health and lives of those exposed on the spar deck to all the terrors of sun-stroke."

Prof. Chas. W. Larned, U. S. M. A., has issued a circular asking small contributions toward a monument to the late Andre Fries, who for nearly half a century filled the position of Assistant Librarian of the Military Academy. Concerning this faithful and honored public servant, Prof. W. W. Bailey, of Brown University, says, in a communication to the Journal: "The recent death of good, faithful old Andre Fries, the Librarian at West Point, removes the last of such men that I knew at the Academy. Born there in 1843, my memory runs back certainly to 1848. All are gone—the old familiar faces. There was faithful old Sergeant Cashman, of the Ordnance Department—I remember my father had a high regard for him; there was Bentz, the immortal bugler, who, like Orpheus, could wake the hills; there was the prince of drum-majors, Charley Rose—no one ever swung the baton like him; there was Elsen, who played the tuba in the band, and led the orchestra at the hops; there was the skilled band leader, Appelles; the sergeant of police, whom we disrespectfully called Bum Owens; his lieutenant, Cox; Riley, the janitor of the Academy; Hote, the shoemaker; Morrison, the tailor; Norris, of the Chemical Department; Tim O'Maher, and many another. The world knows the fidelity to trust and principle of the graduates of the Academy, but who will sing the praise of these humble servants? I often think their record is very noteworthy. I love to think that many of them lie with the heroes of the Republic in that loveliest of all cemeteries, under the shadow of Crow's Nest. Even of my schoolmates in the little garrison school, near Prof. Mahan's house, many are dead. Among the survivors are Prof. Weir, of Yale; Robert E. Lee, of Virginia; Capt. Charles F. Roe, late of the Army; Capt. Mahan, of the Engineers, and his famous brother, Capt. A. F. Mahan, of the Navy. There were others, but I do not know whether alive or dead. I know that even the 'Army Register' is now fast becoming a list of the unknown. The friends I have left are mainly retired. But one thing can never change—to love West Point once is to love her forever!"

Secretary Lamont is understood to have concluded to appoint a board to investigate the criticisms which have been passed upon the infantry drill regulations. These regulations have been criticised very sharply by the officers who reported upon them, and the Secretary finds it quite a task to look into them. The cavalry and artillery regulations were not so much criticised as were the infantry regulations, and the board just appointed to report upon the advisability of making any changes in the cavalry regulations in accordance with the recommendations of the officers who examined them, will find that its task will be a comparatively light one. There are a number of recommendations, it is true, but they are of a minor character and do not affect the important items. The recommendations in regard to the infantry regulations are entirely different. Nearly every movement is criticised, especially those concerning extended order and skirmish drills. In view of this fact, the Secretary has come to the conclusion that he had better appoint a board to make a report on the subject. Interest in Army circles naturally centers about the officer who will get the presidency of the board. The officer who receives the appointment must necessarily be a thorough tactician and a master of infantry regulations, and his appointment will be in the nature of a mark of honor. The most prominently mentioned in this connection are

General Miles and Col. John C. Bates, of the 2d Inf., who served on the old board with distinction.

Another obstruction has arisen to the early issue of the new rifle to the Army. Up to the present time, the Ordnance Department has not been able to secure a satisfactory bayonet for the new arm, and until it does it is doubtful if any regiment will be supplied with the piece. Since the adoption of the Krag-Jorgenson rifle by the Army, the Ordnance Department has been experimenting with a number of designs of bayonets, but has not yet been able to secure one to suit its views. A design of a steel bayonet was greatly admired when the Krag-Jorgenson rifle was first adopted, but numerous other designs have been presented, and the Department believes that it sees its way clear to getting a better bayonet than the one first considered. Captain Whipple, who has had this matter under his immediate supervision, is in hopes that a design will be settled upon shortly, which will be satisfactory to the whole Service. Already the Springfield armory has turned out a large number of rifles, and if the Department said the word they could be distributed to the regiments. Samples of the piece have been presented to the Governors of States, and have been received by the several departments of the Army. The Frankfort arsenal has just received a consignment of smokeless powder, manufactured by the Peyton (Cal.) Powder Works. A lot has also been received from the Leonard Works. The powder will be made into cartridges, and will be boxed ready for shipment when the distribution of the rifles commences.

The Navy Department has given up hope of securing a sufficient number of vacancies for the Annapolis graduating class. Unless a large number of casualties occur, it is probable that at least seven, and perhaps more, of the graduates will not receive appointments. There are at present only fourteen vacancies in the line of the Navy and five in the marine corps. It is possible that five vacancies will be created by the appointment of Ensign Fenton as Naval Constructor and the disability retirements of the four officers who have heretofore been mentioned in the Journal. The Secretary has papers in these cases on his desk now, and will probably decide the matter immediately upon his return from his present inspection trip. There is a possibility that Assistant Secretary McAdoo may take action in these cases. Should these five vacancies occur, there will be twenty-four members of the graduating class provided for. As there are thirty-one altogether who are eligible to appointment in the line, it will be seen that seven will be disappointed. The final examinations of the members of the graduating class occur May 15, and the cadets having the highest percentage in these examinations will probably get the prize. The new Board of Visitors to the Academy will meet at Annapolis on June 4, and will elect a president. The examinations of the Junior classes will then commence.

The Prescott (Ariz.) "Journal" says: "Looking backward on the bright side of the days that are passed, and again tracing the familiar features of those who labored for the interests of this community, as well as for the benefit of the service, the name of McCook enters the long line that Sheridan and Crook stood at the head of. We refer not to the fact of the mere existence of a military post in this section, but to the zeal of the present commander of the department in dispassionately and fearlessly considering a duty not alone due this section, but the public likewise. The question of abandoning Whipple has been as regularly considered as it has been as often denounced, and to the friendship of such true men as General McCook can the perpetuation of this historical military center be accredited, and also while many are falling around us. While others of renown in military life have been with us in recent years, their service cannot be weighed among the people in duty to them like that which characterizes this prominent member of a race that will live in history as the 'Fighting McCooks.' The gratitude of our people lies even in death with Crook; it is extended in life now to McCook."

EFFECT OF SMALL-BORE BULLETS.*

L'arme à feu, c'est tout : le reste, ce n'est rien.—NAPOLEON I.
The recent adoption of small-caliber rifles by the armies of most of the principal European nations gives special interest to the subject of this paper. Another factor that renders it useful in no small degree is that it embodies the actual trial of this kind of rifles in warfare, and not as the result of mere experimental tests upon the cadaver, which is altogether a very different thing. During the late civil war in Chili the question of superiority of these guns over the old ones came for the first time to be put to a practical ordeal, thus forever redeeming it from tentative methods, and here I have endeavored to condense the principal points on which that superiority is based as they appear in several official reports.

The very notable improvements lately made in military small-bore rifles have been the subject of speculation and serious discussion regarding the nature of the wounds inflicted with their projectiles, as well as the kind and amount of ambulance and surgical aid to the wounded which will be required in future warfare. The much greater range and accuracy of aim of these modern weapons of war necessarily imply a greater amount of surgical appliances and a larger number of attendants to be carried into the battlefield. It has been proved beyond doubt that 80 per cent. of all wounds in action are produced by bullets, and such important recent advancement in the principal fighting weapon of the soldier certainly requires a corresponding reformation in the military medical service of all nations, whether they have adopted the modern rifles or not.

cased in a sheet of steel 0.131 inch thick, nickel-plated. Its length is 1.20 inch, diameter 0.322 inch, weight 215 grains, and is projected by 35 grains of smokeless powder, with an initial velocity of 1,968 feet per second. Its range is of 2,500 yards with a parabolic curve, or trajectory, at 600 yards' distance, of only about 1½ yards, which renders its aim extremely accurate. The number of charged cartridges in the magazine is five, and the weight of 150 of these cartridges is 9 pounds 8 ounces, thus enabling the soldier to carry with him in his cartridge box from 50 to 75 per cent. more of ready shots than with the old rifles.

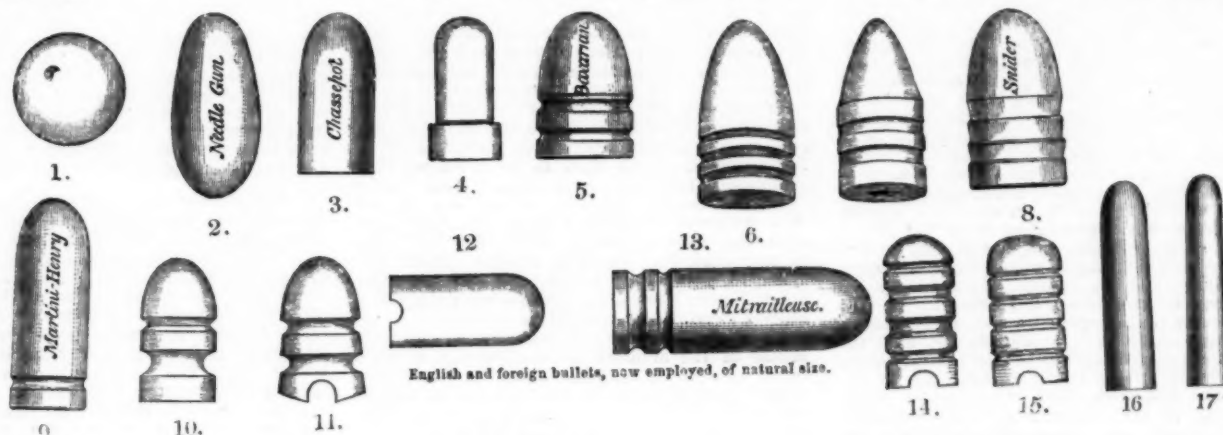
But there is still another advantage in all the modern small-bore rifles. In the old ones the projectile rotates 800 times per second, while in the newer weapons it makes more than 2,000 turns in the same space of time, the rotary motion of the bullet being, therefore, more than double. The consequent centripetal force is correspondingly increased. The muzzle velocity also varies now from 1,968 feet of the Mannlicher to 2,150 feet of the Carcano, adopted by the Italian army, while in the old rifles it was only from 1,200 to 1,500 feet per second.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHILI.

The Chilian campaign was unique, because of the fact that although 10,000 lives were sacrificed, it only really lasted eight days. The army of the Congressists consisted of 10,000 men, divided into three brigades or detachments; the first, under the command of Colonel Frias, was composed of three infantry regiments ("Constitucion," "Yquique," and "Antofagasta"), a rolling battery, and two cavalry regiments ("Libertad"

Congressists' army landed at the bay of Quintero, a distance of eight to ten miles to the north from Valparaiso. The landing occupied all day, from 8 in the morning to 8 in the evening. The next day the first engagement took place, near a village called Concon, in which the victorious revolutionists obtained their success on account of the consternation and great demoralization produced among the government troops by the astounding effects of the Mannlicher rifles, in the hands of the brigade under command of Colonel Salvador, which held the centre of the line. The Congressists took possession of thirteen cannons, 150 packed mules, with arms and ammunition, and made 1,500 prisoners. There were left upon the battlefield 1,000 dead and 1,500 wounded. On their retreat the supporters of President Balmaceda lost 1,500 more men who joined the revolutionists, thus being greatly compensated for the loss of 1,000 casualties suffered by the Congressists, principally in wading over the small river Aconcagua. This engagement began at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at half-past 4 in the afternoon the government troops were dispersed in all directions and were running toward Valparaiso and Santiago.

Aug. 28, 1891, the battle of La Placilla occurred, at a distance of about four or five miles from the city of Valparaiso, the army of Balmaceda occupying a very strong position defended by 10,000 men. The effective strength of the revolutionists at that moment, including about 2,000 soldiers passed over from the enemy, was between 11,000 and 12,000 men. The fight lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 noon, General Alcareca being wounded and General



English and foreign bullets, now employed, of natural size.

1. Old round musket ball, 480 gr.
2. Needle gun, 530 gr.
3. Chassepot, 387½ gr.
4. Belgian rifle, 385 gr.
5. Bavarian rifle, 386 gr.
6. Enfield rifle, 530 gr.

7. Old Austrian rifle ball, 400 gr.
8. Snider rifle, about 400 gr.
9. Martini-Henry, 485 gr.
10. Mauser, 337 gr. (improved, 216 gr.)
11. Mannlicher, 372 gr. (improved, 235 and 165 gr.)
12. Prussian rifle, 372 gr. (improved, 203 gr.)

13. Mitrailleuse, 840 gr.
14. Carcano rifle, 170 gr.
15. Schmidt rifle, 215 gr.
16. U. S. Army Krag-Jorgensen, 235 gr.
17. U. S. Navy bullet (caliber .230).

The changes in small arms are indicated by the cut here given, showing various projectiles from the old round musket ball to the projectile proposed for adoption by the U. S. Navy. This diagram is a compilation from the works of Agnew, Bryant, Wyeth and Fischer. The rifle whose operation I propose to consider is the Mannlicher, used in the recent Chilian War.

It is owing to the extraordinarily high rate of velocity and rotation, hardness, narrowness, smooth surface, and pointed shape of the Mannlicher projectile that its superior penetrating force must be ascribed. When it consequently hits a person at full speed, it has no time to stretch the various tissues encountered in its passage, and punches out a narrow channel resembling that made by a powerful drill. The apertures of entrance and of exit are almost exactly of the same size, it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them, and the wound is thus left in a favorable state for healing by first intention, as no contused parts remain for removal by sloughing.

This rifle has a caliber of 0.315 inch, weight 9 pounds 6 ounces, the bullet is made of a core of lead hardened with 5 per cent. of antimony, in-

and "carabineros"). The second brigade was under the orders of Colonel Salvador, and consisted of four infantry regiments ("Valparaiso," "Chamarat," "Atacama," and "Huesco"), an ambulance battery, and a cavalry regiment ("granaderos"). The third detachment, commanded by Colonel Canto, was made up also of four infantry regiments ("Tarabaco," "Talsac," "Pisagua," and "Esmeralda"), a rolling battery, and two cavalry regiments ("Gulas" and "Escuadrones de lanceros"). There was besides a small group composed of a company of engineers, a battalion of huntsmen or sharpshooters, and a detachment of marines, with twelve Gardner cannons of small caliber and rapid fire; 3,446 of the men were provided with the Mannlicher rifle.

President Balmaceda had 6,000 men in Coquimbo, a northern city near Yquique, where the revolutionists were. In Valparaiso he had from 8,000 to 10,000 soldiers; in Santiago, the capital of the nation, 3,000, and in La Concepcion another 3,000 men. Total, from 20,000 to 22,000 government troops.

The commandant-in-chief of the Congressists' army was General Canto, whose immediate assistant was Major Koerner, a retired officer of the German army, and director of the Military Academy of Chili. The supporters of President Balmaceda were commanded by Generals Alcareca and Barbosa, between whom, unfortunately, existed a great rivalry and personal enmity. It is well known that the navy, almost in a body, declared itself in favor of the revolutionists.

On the 20th of August, 1891, the bulk of the

Barbosa killed—the two commanding officers of the forces of the government. One thousand dead and 1,500 wounded on the government's side, and 400 dead and more than a thousand wounded on the victorious revolutionists' side, were left on the battlefield. The Congressists' cavalry made about 3,000 prisoners. At 4 o'clock that very afternoon the triumphant revolutionists entered the city of Valparaiso, and President Balmaceda and his Ministers sought refuge on board the German and English war vessels anchored in the port.

THE HOSPITAL RECORD.

The majority of all the wounded (about 3,000 men) were sent to St. Augustine Hospital, in Valparaiso. As the government troops had not ready for use, for lack of ammunition, a single Mannlicher rifle, but were provided with the Winchester, the Comblain, Remington, Gras, etc., it was easy to distinguish the wounds inflicted by the Austrian small-bore magazine rifle, which caused 66 per cent. of Balmaceda's wounded soldiers. It had been experimentally ascertained that the penetrating force of the projectile of this gun, at a few inches from its muzzle, was such that it could pass through a plank of pine wood 116 centimetres in thickness, and at a distance of 1,000 metres could perforate a board of the same kind of wood 38 centimetres thick. But to shoot at a piece of wood and to shoot a human body are two different things, and even to fire at a corpse, no matter how nicely you place it, and to fire at an animate human being is, as we graphically express it in Spanish, "harina de otro costal" (flour from an-

* The Wounds of the Mannlicher Magazine Rifle as Exemplified in the Recent Civil War in Chili. By A. M. Fernandez de Ybarra, M. D., New York. Corresponding Member of the Spanish Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Madrid, Spain, the Argentine Medical Circle of Buenos Ayres, South America, and the Society for Clinical Studies of Havana, Cuba; Official Delegate of the Medico-Legal Society of New York to the First Medical Congress of the Island of Cuba; Executive Assistant Secretary-General of the First Pan-American Medical Congress. Abstract of a paper read by the author before the Section on Military Medicine and Surgery of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1893. This paper is published simultaneously in the Spanish language.

other bag). The practical test of that rifle in actual warfare was needed, and this campaign furnishes it.* To play at bo-peep ceased there and then, and the subject became a matter of fact.

When the bullet struck the soft parts of the body, the wound presented a cylindrical track almost of the exact diameter of the caliber of the ball, and usually known as a "seton wound." There was scarcely any difference at all in the size of the point of entrance and that of exit, and no appreciable variation in the time of their healing. This does not happen, as every experienced army surgeon knows, with the common leaden bullet, in which case the wound of entrance always heals slower. Is it owing to a direct correspondence between the devitalization produced in the skin by the proportionate velocity, and reversed direction, of the projectile at the point of entrance and that of exit? Or is it not more probably due to the septic condition of the proximal end of the channel made by the ball in going through?

The wound made in the shaft of long bones with the bullet of the Mannlicher rifle at full speed was very much as if made with a boring machine, so clean cut, straight and regular throughout was the track left. Gunshot wounds of long bones cause, as a rule, fractures which are rarely simple.

When the Mannlicher bullet happened to strike an epiphysis, it usually caused fissures; but one instance was observed in which the projectile passed clear through, leaving a perfectly cylindrical track, without any splintering of the bone or formation of fissure, the wound healing by first intention at the end of ten days. In a few rare cases some explosive effects were noticed.

In penetrating gunshot injuries of the chest the rule is that scarcely more than one in ten survives, death being generally the result of hemorrhage, or from the consequences of secondary inflammation of the thoracic organs. But in the soldiers who were wounded in the chest by perforation with the Mannlicher ball, it was remarkable to notice that scarcely any complication resulted, not even to pulmonary abscess or purulent pleuritis, so common in non-perforating gunshot injuries of the chest.

Hemorrhage, both primary and secondary, is undoubtedly the all-absorbing point of attention of the army surgeon, yet it is in this particular that a great humanitarian advance has been made with the modern rifle ball of very small caliber and cylindro-conoidal form. The projectile of the Mannlicher improved magazine rifle, as exemplified in the recent civil war in Chili, caused but slight hemorrhage, for it actually seared the flesh, and the surface of the whole wound track almost closed spontaneously immediately after the passage of the bullet.

Another humanitarian improvement of the modern rifle ball—especially the nickel-plated, steel-covered one of the Mannlicher, and the cupro-nickel enveloped one of the Lee-Metford—is the comparatively harmless character of the wound inflicted with them, not because of the cleanliness of the projectile at the moment of firing (a theory already exploded), but on account of the much less extent of complications outside of suppuration, which insures rapid healing.

Regarding the operations performed on the wounded of both sides, after the two decisive battles of Concon and La Placilla, which gave the victory to the present government of the Republic of Chili, I will mention a few of the most important ones, and refer the reader to the interesting reports of Herr Prinz,¹ a German navy surgeon, who served on shore with the Anglo-German ambulance during the Chilean conflict, and that of Surg. E. R. Stitt, U. S. N.,² also a personal witness.

In the hospital were made three disarticulations of the hip joint, with two deaths, following secondary amputation, performed according to Verneuil's method, the successful case being that of a primary amputation by Esmarch's method. There were five resections of the head of the femur, one of which was done by periosteal flaps, according to Ollier's procedure, three of them successfully and two deaths caused by hospital gangrene. Also four resections of the knee, all fatal, in one of which death followed the consecutive amputation of the femur, gangrene being the cause of the general unsuccessful termination. Two disarticulations of the shoulders were treated, both with good result, fourteen resections of the head of the humerus, all with equally good results, and two resections of the elbow, according to Ollier's method, both followed by complete success. Total, five disarticulations with two deaths, and twenty-five resections with six deaths.

Hospital gangrene developed only in ward No. 2 of the St. Augustine Hospital, in which were at the time thirty-two wounded soldiers, sixteen of them being attacked by that most dreadful form of phagedoema. It is remarkable, however, that not even a single case of erysipelas, or tetanus, occurred among the large number of wounded men taken to the Valparaiso hospital.

In the battle of "The Wounded Knee Creek" between the Sioux Indians of South Dakota and the United States troops, Dec. 29, 1890, the Sioux warriors were armed with three different kinds

of guns, viz.: Winchester rifles, pattern of 1866, caliber 0.45 inch; Winchester, recent model, caliber 0.38 inch, and the Springfield carbine, caliber 0.45 inch. The United States soldiers were armed with the Springfield carbine, calibre 0.45 inch, weight of bullet 405 grains, composed only of lead, and projected by 55 grains of powder.

"The wounds resulting from the above were sinous and irregular, with lacerated edges, and the apertures of exit were frequently much larger than those of entrance. Fragments of clothing, splinters and pieces of lead were at times left in the wounds by the bullets, which, when permitted to remain, frequently led to long and obstinate suppuration (as instanced in the Indian wounded), often rendering secondary operations necessary."—(Official report of Dr. Charles B. Ewing, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.)

To sum up, in conclusion, the theoretical object in civilized warfare is not to kill but to disable the greater number of our antagonists, and this humane end is fully accomplished by the Mannlicher improved magazine rifle, whose general advantages on the old rifles are: 1st, greater initial velocity; 2d, flatter trajectory; 3d, greater accuracy of aim; 4th, much greater penetrating force; 5th, considerably greater range; 6th, much less weight of gun and of the charged cartridge; 7th, only 6 to 7 per cent. foul guns after battle. But to all these improvements we must add the comparatively little harm caused by the projectile, although it remains to be proved to what extent it is desirable that the wounded should not return too soon to the field of battle.

AN AMENDMENT SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The plain fact is that the Schenck-Outhwaite bill is perhaps the crudest and most grotesque scheme of reorganization that has ever yet been seriously proposed. It practically wipes out the whole rank and file of the cavalry; it creates a new rule of promotion for the artillery and infantry and continues the present infamous rule for the cavalry. If the new rule is so good for the artillery and infantry, why not let the cavalry have it? Why should the alleged evils and injustices of the present rule of promotion that has existed, and which everybody has accepted without question (until quite recently) for a time whereof the memory of the oldest officer now in service runneth not to the contrary, not be corrected for our brothers in the cavalry? Is it because they are thus to be punished "for compassing the defeat of the last artillery bill"?

Now, if Captain Schenck will allow a suggestion from one of that small and insignificant minority, who, smarting under the anathema he has hurled at them, is besides filled with alarm for his country at the threat he has made not to permit the changes which the methods of modern war require should be made in the organization of our infantry regiments, nor the increase of the artillery which the nation, with bated breath, is clamoring for, in order that proper garrisons may be provided for the protection of the great cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, I venture most humbly to supplicate him to recall the bill that he has taken so active a part in framing and authorize the Military Committee to adopt the following substitute for Sec. 11, and at the same time also to tell the committee that they must provide in the proposed bill for the number of men necessary to make the required increase in the artillery, so as to avoid decimating the cavalry:

Section 11. That hereafter all promotions in the Army in the several lines of cavalry, corps of artillery, field artillery and infantry, and in the several staff corps, shall be from the next lower grade by seniority, according to the length of service as a commissioned officer: Provided, that all officers appointed in the regular establishment from the volunteers under the act of July 28, 1866, shall, for fixing their place for promotion under this act, be credited with the time they shall have served as commissioned officers of volunteers during the War of the Rebellion: And provided further that the rank of all officers now on the active list shall be at once readjusted and the officers shall be arranged in their several grades, in each corps, with the rank and precedence therein, the same as if they had been promoted linearly and not regimentally: Provided, that no officer who has lost rank by the operation of a sentence of a general court martial or by the action of an examining board, or by transfer, shall by virtue of this act regain any rank so lost, but any officer who has been reinstated by an Act of Congress with original status of rank shall, for the purpose of this act only, be deemed to have been continuously in service.

In this substitute I have endeavored to be as explicit as possible, so that he who runs may read and cannot go astray. It puts everybody at once where he rightfully and legally belongs in the Army according to the law and the gospel of equity and justice as expounded by the apostle Schenck. Nobody should or will be permitted to retain rank or command to which he is not now and never has been entitled under an honest interpretation of the law. The fact that the law officers of the Government, the War Department, the President and the Senate, have for a generation conspired together to wrongfully and illegally construe the present law regarding promotion, is no reason why the beneficiaries of that wrong and illegal action, whenever they can be reached, should not be required to make instant restitution.

I regret that I cannot go to the full length in this matter, as recommended and urged by your correspondent, "Fiat Justitia Ruat Coelum," in

¹ "British Medical Journal," L, 1892, page 132.

² "Medical Record," Feb. 6, 1892.

the Journal of the 14th of April, who evidently thinks that complete justice will not be done him unless cadet service is counted. Even the most rabid readjuster has not ventured hitherto to put forward that claim. EUREKA.

THE OUTHWAITE BILL.

Fort Adams, R. I., April 16, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Many officers of artillery will thank you heartily for your editorial remarks in the Journal of the 14th inst. on the controversy which has arisen over the provisions of Section 11 of Mr. Outhwaite's bill for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry. It is to be hoped that the Committee on Military Affairs will be able to differentiate the public from the private interests and base its recommendations on the former, to the exclusion, if need be, of the latter.

It cannot be made to stand out in too bold relief that there is a public good sought in this bill, entirely distinct from the question of the relative rank of officers who happen now to be in the service. What the country's interests now require are:

1. A separation of the coast and field artillery, as provided in Section 1.

2. A corps organization of the former based on the battery sub-unit, as provided in Sections 2 and 3, and a regimental battalion battery organization of the latter, as provided in Section 5.

3. A chief of artillery, clothed with authority to command the artillery, and to supervise its instruction, administration and discipline, and to determine and regulate its armament and equipment, as provided in Section 4.

If the military committee will confine its attention, chiefly to these three propositions, and report a bill which shall enact them into law in such a way as to work no injury to the cavalry or infantry, it will do what the interests of the country now require and what a large majority of artillery officers only ask.

The perennial question of promotion according to length of service vs. promotion according to the present lineal list should not be injected into this bill; it is not germane to the reorganization features proper, and excites dissension when there should be harmony. As you have intimated in a former issue, it is appended as a tail to the main propositions, and a tail is a dangerous thing to add when we have only a very light breeze to fly our kite; we have failed to fly it on former occasions precisely because too much tail had been added.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Among the pros and cons about the Outhwaite bill in the Journal of April 14 is a letter from a "Civilian Not in the Army," in which it is assumed that that bill is instigated and advocated by those officers now in the Army who came into it from the volunteers. As one of that class, I desire to note an exception to that assumption, and to protest against the "volunteers" being held responsible for that ridiculous, grossly unjust and utterly impracticable measure. I think there is no hazard in asserting that the "volunteers" as a class repudiate and utterly condemn the whole idea of the bill from A to izzard, and that their aid may be confidently relied upon to scotch and kill it.

The "volunteers" ask nothing on the score of their service as such to advance themselves one jot or tittle in the line of promotion. They simply ask that the rule of promotion existing at the time they entered the regular service, immediately after the war, and for long before that, and continuing down to Oct. 1, 1890, when lineal promotion was established, shall be applied to them and to every officer not affected by the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

My contention is that numbers or grades gained or lost under the rule of regimental promotion cannot legally or justly now be taken away or recovered, nor can date of commission be ignored, except for cause, in conferring promotion in the next higher grade.

The Congress has done all that could or can be done to correct the evils of regimental promotion when the act of Oct. 1, 1890, making lineal promotion, was passed.

VOLUNTEER

(Captain of Artillery).

NATIONALITY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.

Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Some time ago I noticed a "query" asking for facts or figures as to the number of desertions during the late war, according to nationalities. I think I can refer the enquirer to a reliable source whereby he can obtain the information sought for. I enclose for his benefit a reprinted clipping taken from the New York "Sun," August 30, 1891.

Editor "Sun": Please republish a table giving the percentages of enlistments of foreigners in the Federal armies during the Rebellion, and a table giving the percentages of deserters.

ENLISTMENTS, 1861-1865.		Per cent.
Native Americans.....	1,523,000	75.48
Germans.....	177,800	8.76
Irish.....	144,200	7.14
British Americans.....	53,500	2.60
English.....	45,500	2.28
Other foreigners.....	74,800	3.76
Total.....	2,018,800	

DESERTIONS.		Per cent.
Irish.....		73
Germans.....		16
Americans.....		5
All others.....		7

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16, 1894.
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reader of the Army and Navy Journal. Coming from the New York "Sun" and being an answer to a query, it must be accepted as authentic. Where the "Sun" gets its figures I do not know, perhaps some reader can or will kindly inform me through the Army and Navy Journal. Yours truly,
NATIVE AMERICAN.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The spokesman of the British Admiralty in Parliament has stated that arrangements have been made for arming the marines with the magazine rifle during 1894-95.

The West Point Gun Foundry has reported to the Ordnance Department of the Army the completion of the third of the seven 12-inch mortar carriages which it is to furnish the government. The carriage has been shipped to Sandy Hook.

The Sterling Steel Company has completed a second lot of 1,000-pound experimental 12-inch mortar shells. The shells have been shipped to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, where, in the course of a few weeks, they will be given a test.

Preliminary trials of a new form of multi-charge gun, presented by a Mr. Bryan, of Birmingham, Ala., were conducted during the past week at Sandy Hook. Should the trials be successful there is a probability that the design may be followed in the manufacture of other guns.

For some days past a competitive test of rapid fire guns has been in progress at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, the most satisfactory weapon to be adopted for service use. The guns submitted for tests are the Hotchkiss, Driggs-Shroeder, Maxim-Nordenfeldt, Seabury and Spongel.

The last of the twelve 13-inch guns to be placed on the three new battleships was jacked on Tuesday last at the Navy Yard in Washington. The operation was very successful and was conducted under the supervision of Captain Jewell, superintendent of the naval gun factory.

Samples of the small new arms for the Army have been sent to the Governors of the different States, and also to the several arsenals where the new cartridges are being manufactured. It is the intention of the Ordnance Department of the Army to distribute but five of the new revolvers to each regiment. These will only be used by the soldiers when on special duty and in cases where the rifles would be unwieldy.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has been informed by the Newport Naval Station that a large quantity of smokeless powder for the big guns has been manufactured there and that it will be shipped to the Indian Head Proving Grounds next week. The powder will be first tested in the 6 and 8-inch guns in competition with the product of private firms. The powder found most satisfactory will probably be tried in the big 13-inch gun.

The first trial of the Gardiner rapid-firing gun, which has been at the armory in Springfield, Mass., for a month, was held at the water shops May 8. James A. Norton, the English representative, witnessed the trial with E. H. Childs, of the Harvard Law School. The ammunition which Mr. Norton had provided was found to be faulty, several cartridges bursting in the gun, and the trial was discontinued. The gun will be sent to Washington for inspection by a naval board, and will then be returned for further trial.

A correspondent referring to the adoption of a revolver of 38 caliber admits the many good qualities of a revolver of that caliber, but thinks it far too small to accomplish what is more necessary than extreme range-killing power at a distance of 100 yards. True, says he, it enables more ammunition to be carried, but can we give up the stopping power in order to carry a few more rounds? He alleges that the British Cavalry in India have frequently provided themselves with revolvers of large caliber, as they had proved, by experience, that the revolvers of small caliber were useless.

A test of the Sterling projectile was held last Saturday at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The test was made more interesting by the fact that the 13-inch gun was used. Two Sterling projectiles only were fired, one a 13-inch shot and the other a 12-inch. They were both fired again at a 12-inch Harveyized curved plate, manufactured originally for the Texas. The 12-inch projectile was the first one fired. It was fired at an angle of three or four degrees with normal and penetrated the plate, wood backing and 12 feet of sand. It was recovered entire and uncracked. The upper left-hand corner of the plate, against which the impact occurred, was knocked to pieces. The 13-inch shell struck normally about 36 inches from the first impact. Like the first shot, it penetrated the plate and backing and glanced out of the butt, falling about 350 feet to the rear of the structure. The projectile was recovered entire and uncracked. This shot practically wrecked the plate. The striking velocity of both shots was 1,500 feet per second.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy has been compelled to defer the test of the 18-inch plate, a representative plate of the side armor of the battleship Indiana, until Thursday of next week.

An acceptance test of a Carpenter shell took place last Tuesday at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, and, like other trials of this projectile, resulted very satisfactorily. The big 13-inch gun was used and the projectile was fired against a 12-inch curved nickel-steel plate, belonging to the side armor of the Texas. The shell was fired with a striking velocity of 1,375 f. s., and a striking energy of 14,444 foot-tons. It pierced the plate without apparent effort, continuing through the oak backing and was finally recovered uncracked. It was found not to have been set up at all. The chief interest surrounding this test lies in the fact that a similar projectile will be used in the trial of the 18-inch plate, representing 613 tons of armor for the battleship Indiana, which takes place on Saturday next at the Proving Grounds. The plate was manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company. Two rounds will be fired from the big 13-inch gun. The projectiles, which weigh 850 pounds, will be driven by 425 and 550 pounds of brown powder, respectively. The velocities will vary from 1,650 to 1,900

feet a second. The striking energy of each shot will be 35,000 and 38,600 foot-tons. Should the plate stand the test to which it will be subjected, a new triumph will be gained in the manufacture of armor plate in America. The impression among the naval experts at the Navy Department is in favor of a victory for the gun.

RECENT DEATHS.

The mother of Capt. William Ennis, 4th U. S. Art., died this week at Newport, R. I.

The Hon. E. S. N. Morgan, father-in-law of Capt. J. H. Gustav, U. S. A., retired, died April 20, at Cheyenne.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter, who died recently at Bozeman, Mont., was the father of Mrs. Doane, widow of Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d U. S. Cav.

Charles Barr Tompkins, the infant son of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Tompkins, and grandson of General Tompkins and Colonel Barr, U. S. A., died May 1 at Fort Riley, Kan.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony Brayton Hitchcock, who died May 8 in New York City, of paralysis, was born in Summit, Mass., Jan. 24, 1821. In 1845 she married the Rev. Dr. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock. There were three children, the eldest of whom, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock, Jr., U. S. N., died a year ago. Mrs. Hitchcock devoted her time and a great deal of her money to charity. She was one of the organizers of the Sanitary Fair, which raised more than a million dollars for the relief of the soldiers during the war.

CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill providing for the acquisition of a tract of land containing about 900 acres near Laredo, Webb county, Tex., for a military post in lieu of the site of Fort McIntosh.

The House of Representatives began the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday. Mr. Cummings, the chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, said that in view of the fact that the expenses of the government exceeded its receipts by nine millions a month, the committee felt it necessary to make a very careful examination of the estimates submitted by the Department, notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Navy himself had scaled down the estimates of the different bureaus almost remorselessly. He went into details as to these reductions made by the Secretary, as showing the impossibility of making much further reductions. In reducing the appropriations \$2,670,000 below the Secretary's estimate they had made all the reduction that could be made with safety.

Mr. Reed criticised the committee for having authorized the use of \$450,000 for new torpedo boats which was appropriated by a previous Congress for a dynamite cruiser, but not expended. He contended that this unexpended money should be turned into the Treasury and that the appropriation should be made in the usual way so that the total amount really carried by the bill should be included in the appropriations made by this Congress, and should not be charged to a former Congress. This led to a prolonged discussion, and Mr. Cummings then returned to his explanation of the bill, laying special stress upon the provision in the bill for the naturalization of alien sailors and marines.

Mr. Payne, of New York, interrupted him to ask if there was any provision in the bill for the construction of a battleship. Mr. Cummings replied that there was not, for in spite of the strong recommendation of the President, the committee had not thought the condition of the Treasury would warrant such a provision at this time. He called attention to the provision to restore the Hartford to condition for service and to put new boilers and engines in the Chicago.

At this point Tuesday's session ended. On Wednesday, though the Naval bill was nominally under consideration all day long, the debate took a very wide range and most of the speakers devoted themselves to the tariff. Mr. Black, of Georgia, criticised the provision for the use of the appropriations of former Congresses without specifically making an appropriation. Mr. Doliver, of Iowa, compared the treatment of the Navy by Republican Congresses with the treatment by Democratic Congresses, and referring to the recent armor plate scandal he declared that he desired to protest against the wave of scandal, libel and unfounded criticism now flowing over the country, which has had the effect of undermining public confidence in the Navy Department and in the usefulness of the new vessels now under construction.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate Friday for the appointment of a joint select commission consisting of three Senators and four Representatives to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with alleged fraudulent manufacture of defective and inferior armor plates, bolts and other articles of iron and steel at any time within five years last past contracted to be made and delivered to the United States by the Carnegie company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1898, Mr. Blackburn. To give the widow of Lieut. W. P. Conway, late U. S. Navy, a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now allowed.

S. 1968, Mr. McPherson. To reimburse Acting Rear-Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N., and the officers and enlisted men, U. S. S. Kearsarge, wrecked on Roncador Reef, on the 2d of February, 1894, for losses incurred by them, respectively, in the wreck of that vessel.

S. R. 82, Mr. Lodge. That all officers of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy who may be members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States are hereby authorized to wear the badge of that association on all occasions of ceremony.

H. R. 173, Mr. Randall. That Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., be authorized to accept the grand cross of naval merit with the white distinction mark, conferred upon him by the King of Spain in recognition of the services rendered by that officer as a delegate of his Government in the commemoration of the fourth century of the discovery of America, and his active co-operation towards the brilliancy of the acts with which the event has been celebrated.

NAPOLEON'S REAL CHARACTER.

In an article by Mr. W. Hazeltine, recently appearing in the New York "Sun," we are told that the most remarkable outcome of the revival of the Napoleonic legend now going on in France is the work entitled "The Private Life of Napoleon," by Arthur Levy, an English translation of which is now imported by the Scribners. The author's aim is to efface the conception of Napoleon's character which Taine essayed to propagate; the conception of a monster of selfishness entirely destitute of human sympathies, a lawless and godless "condottiere" transplanted from the Italy of the fourteenth century to the France of a hundred years ago. Mr. Levy, while not pretending to possess a tithe of Taine's literary skill, undertakes to demolish his conclusions by a candid and exhaustive exhibition of evidence. He undertakes to prove by unimpeachable testimony, drawn alike from the beginning and the close of his subject's career, that Napoleon, far from being a sort of Frankenstein, devoid of heart and conscience, was, in fact, almost unique among generals and statesmen in respect of magnanimity, long suffering, generosity, sympathy and humanity. The multitude of witnesses brought forward to sustain this plea will render it extremely difficult even for political opponents to withhold a favorable judgment. If it be said that a political purpose can be detected in these volumes, this must be found, if anywhere, in the ultimate avowal to which all the converging lines of testimony point, that Napoleon, in both his private and public life, presented a consummate example of the bourgeois type.

In these two volumes, which comprise some nine hundred large octavo pages, almost every aspect of Napoleon's private life is scrutinized in the light of data furnished by first-hand authorities. It is impossible to convey by extracts an adequate idea of the scope and diligence of Mr. Levy's researches. Candor and a spirit of equity, upon the whole, characterize the book.

What is the fundamental purpose of this book, which, with its tremendous accumulation of first-hand evidence, constitutes the most powerful plea ever made on behalf of Napoleon Bonaparte, considered as a kindly, generous and sympathetic human being? It is not the general or the statesman, but the man, who, in these volumes, is commended to the gratitude, esteem and love of the French people. Shall we assume that such a work as this is only a colossal pamphlet, penned in the interests of Prince Victor, who is the heir of the Napoleonic dynasty? We should rather say it was written to convince the bourgeoisie, who, since 1792 have, under all political mutations, been the real masters of France, that, having once produced in Napoleon a consummate example of their class, they may again, under favorable circumstances, evoke his counterpart. That this is the real intention of the author we infer from the final sentence of his book: "There may even now be among plain, hard-working officers, one who, some day, may say to his country what Themistocles said to the Athenians, 'In truth, I can neither tune a lyre nor play a psaltery, but give me a small and obscure town, and it shall soon acquire renown and splendor.'"

An anecdote told of Napoleon's first inspection of David's picture of his coronation is in keeping with this estimate of his character. Accompanied by his wife, the Empress Josephine, the princes and princesses of the imperial family, the ministers and numerous officers of the household, he went to the church of Cluny, near the Sorbonne, in which David had been allowed to carry on his work on account of the size of his canvas. For some time, it appears, there had been much talk in the Paris drawing-rooms, as to the manner in which the painter had represented the center-piece of the picture. The court especially criticised the attitude in which the Emperor was depicted and reproached David with having made the Empress the heroine of his picture by representing her coronation rather than that of Napoleon. This objection, indeed, was far from being groundless, and those people who envied David his genius and favor at court hoped that Napoleon by criticising the composition of the group would thus disparage the whole of the artist's work. When the whole court had gathered round the picture, the Emperor paced for more than half an hour before this canvas, over 30 feet in length, and examined all its details with the most careful attention, while David and the rest remained motionless and silent. At last, Napoleon, still gazing at the picture, spoke: "It is good, very good, David," he said; "you have exactly guessed what my thoughts were; you have dubbed me a French knight. I am thankful to you for having thus handed down to centuries to come the proof of love which it has been my desire to give to her who shares with me the burden of government." At that moment the Empress Josephine came up to the right of the Emperor, while David stood listening on his left. Presently, Napoleon, taking two steps toward David, raised his hand, and slightly bowing his head, said to him in a very loud voice: "David, I salute you."

The Quartermaster-General's Department received during the past week specimens of the new caps, with which it is experimenting with a view to adopting a design for the Army. None of them, however, came up to expectations, and the Quartermaster-General, after making some changes, sent new designs to the manufactory, and expects to receive samples at an early day. One great objection to the new caps which just came from the factory was that they were too heavy. This is due to the amount of stiffening material which was placed in them. Special attention has been paid to his matter in the new designs and it is believed that this objection has been eradicated. The designs of the new caps are much admired by the officers who have seen them, and it is believed that the service generally will like them if they are adopted. The caps are each about four inches in height and are designed especially with a view to protecting their wearer from the heat of the sun.

By order of Major G. B. Russell, 5th U. S. Infantry, Commandant of Mount Vernon Barracks, the garrison of that post, commenced a series of practice marches, May 1, to include camping, outpost duty, extended order drills, etc. One company is to be out at a time and Indian Company I, 12th Infantry, led the way.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. H. F. Picking, U. S. N., arrived in New York May 6 from abroad, and located temporarily at the Everett House.

Chief Constructor Hichborn was in Philadelphia some days ago inspecting the work on the vessels building at Cramps' shipyards.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the proper enrollment of Thomas R. Proctor in the United States Navy.

Miss Roy, who has been visiting at Mare Island as the guest of Captain and Mrs. Howison, will return to Washington on the 6th inst.

Paymaster Jno. F. Tarbell, U. S. N., and family left Boston this week for their country residence at Readville, Mass., for the summer.

Judge-Advocate-General Lemly, U. S. N., has removed his family to Takoma Park, a pleasant suburb of Washington, for the summer.

Pay Director J. D. Murray, U. S. N., has, since his retirement, lived the most of his time at Annapolis, where he has a wide circle of warm friends.

Ensign H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., is on leave at Whitehall, Newport, R. I. His last duty was on the staff of Rear-Admiral Irwin, on the China station.

Commander McGowan, U. S. N., occupies the pretty house at No. 2025 Hillyer place, Washington, D. C., and has become very much in love with the Capitol as a place of residence.

It is learned that the illness of Lieut. J. R. Selfridge, of the Navy, is of quite a serious nature, and it is feared that it will be some time before he is able to resume his duties afloat.

Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, U. S. N., has been indefatigable in preparing the Maine for her sea trials, and will be ordered as an expert for consultation when the detail for her trial is made out.

Civil Engineer R. C. Hollyday, U. S. N., was married April 28 at Newark, O., to Miss Mary H. King. After the ceremony they left en route to Port Orchard Naval Station, Puget Sound, the groom's station.

The sudden detail of Lieutenant Stevens from the Ordnance factory, Washington, for duty with the Bering Sea fleet was a great surprise to him as well as his friends. He will join the Yorktown at either Port Townsend or Unalakleet.

Mrs. Barrington, of Philadelphia, eldest granddaughter of Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. N., will visit Washington during the present month for an extended stay. Her address during her visit will be 1313 Nineteenth street, N. W.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, U. S. N., with his mother and sister, has taken up his residence in the country back of Georgetown, D. C., for the summer months. His address, however, will continue to be at the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., is paying a visit to the family of Capt. W. T. Sampson, and will remain in Washington some time. Captain Sampson has leased the commodious house at No. 1729 G street, N. W.

Miss Molly Elliot Seawall, the well known writer of naval stories, lives in Washington, occupying the charming residence, 1605 O street. Miss Seawall is engaged on several sea stories for the magazines, and has in hand more solid work for the immediate future.

In his Western tour Secretary Herbert has the services of a veteran traveler in the person of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., who is his assistant and principal aid. Lieutenant Reamey is well fitted for the duties of his position, and cannot fail to be of great assistance to the Secretary.

Chief Engineer George Cowie, U. S. N., has reported at the New York Navy Yard as the relief of Chief Engineer Wilson, on the experimental board, and will live in Rahway, N. J. Mr. Cowie's last duty afloat was as chief engineer of the U. S. S. Yantic.

Mrs. C. H. Slack, of Chicago, is spending a pleasant visit with her friend, Mrs. Hichborn, wife of Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, and is enjoying the pleasant weather of Washington to the fullest extent. Mrs. Slack's address for the present will be in care of Constructor Hichborn, 1707 N street.

Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, U. S. N., recently delivered his illustrated lecture on "Hawaii and the Hawaiians," before a large audience at the Western Presbyterian Church, of Washington. The slides given during the lecture were from photographs taken by Mr. Webster while among the islands some years since.

From a private letter received in Washington a few days ago it is learned that Chief Engineer Stivers, of the Concord, has been invalided to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, and will not be able to make the voyage to Bering Sea in his vessel. P. A. Engineer Harold P. Norton, U. S. N., is left in charge of the Engineer Department, and he will be relieved by P. A. Engineer McElroy at Sitka.

Mr. Thad. L. Vanderslice, formerly of the Naval Engineer Corps, was in Washington last week looking after the interests of his clients, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Vanderslice has for many years been the attorney of this road in all cases of land damage and trespass. He owns a fine residence in Germantown, and runs on to Washington occasionally. He is an old friend of Engineer in Chief Melville.

In the May number of the "United Service Magazine," of Philadelphia, is a carefully written account of the rebel ram Albemarle and the various battles in which that formidable craft was engaged during the brief period of her existence. This contribution to the naval history of the late war is from the pen of P. A. Engineer F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., and will be followed in subsequent numbers of the magazine by a detailed history of the Naval Engineer Corps.

Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. Navy, visited in New York City this week with headquarters at the Clarendon.

Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, was at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, on official business.

Capt. H. F. Picking, U. S. N., and Mrs. Picking arrived at New York from South America on May 6, having visited London and Paris en route.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Arnold, U. S. N., left New York this week for Annapolis, Md., in charge of a party of blue jackets for the U. S. S. Monongahela.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, Prof. P. R. Alger and Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, U. S. N., composing the board to investigate the alleged armor plate frauds, left Washington on May 7 for Homestead, Pa.

Surg. John Ross, U. S. N., has returned to Shelbyville, Tenn., after having been examined by the retiring board for several days. His trouble is with the optic nerve, and he has been a sufferer for several years from this cause.

Among Navy officers recently registering in New York City are Naval Cadets R. K. Crank, J. F. Hines, A. R. Davis, and Geo. Millison, Murray Hill Hotel; Naval Cadet A. L. Gamble, Hotel Imperial; P. A. Surg. E. H. Marsteller, Astor House; and Naval Cadet L. S. Thompson, Grand Union.

Senor Don Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Consul-General of Spain at New York, gave a reception May 6 from 9 to 12 to the officers of the Spanish schoolship Nautilus. Among the officers present were: Capt. Fernando Villamil, Comdr. Joaquin Barriere, 1st Lieut. Claudio, Alhangonzales, and Lieuts. Manuel Somora, Mateo Garcia, Jose Miranda and Alvaro Guibian.

Naval officers have registered at the Navy Department as follows: Lieut. W. J. Barnette, Naval Constructor N. C. Nutting, Pay Inspector Robert P. Lisle, Lieut. W. A. Gove, Chief Engineer E. Lows, Lieut. J. M. Harper, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox, Paymaster Arthur Peterson, Naval Cadets A. R. Davis, P. K. Crank, G. C. Davison, P. Stanford, E. Moses, Lieut. Edward Floyd, Lieut. H. M. Witzel, Surg. J. G. Myers, P. A. Surg. White, Paymaster J. N. Snel, Comdr. G. M. Beck, Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, Asst. Paymaster Samuel McGowan, Capt. B. J. Cromwell, Asst. Engineer H. O. Stickney, Chief Engineer G. W. Baird, Asst. Paymaster W. T. Wilson, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Hemphill.

According to a dispatch from Boston Lieut. A. P. Osborn, executive officer of the U. S. S. Enterprise, the nautical training-ship of Massachusetts, has been asked by the civil authorities to resign the position of executive. When asked if any grounds had been offered for the request Lieutenant Osborn is reported to have said: "Oh, yes; they have said some things about the rats on the ship and about the duties of an executive officer. The ship is not a man-of-war any longer. It is not to be expected that a crew of boys can set up the rigging right away with the precision of old man-of-war's men. I don't know yet whether I will resign or not." Lieutenant Osborn has been in the service since Sept. 21, 1865, and stands No. 31 on the list of lieutenants. The Navy Department at last accounts had received no official advice in reference to the matter.

Orders were issued on Tuesday last convening a court to try Lieut. Edward D. Bostick, of the Ranger, on the charge of drunkenness at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 11th inst. The president of the court is Capt. H. L. Howison. The remainder of the detail is as follows: Capt. C. S. Cotton, Comdrs. B. H. McCalla, H. E. Nichols and O. W. Farenholt; Maj. P. C. Pope, of the Marine Corps; Lieut. J. C. Burnett, 1st Lieut. H. L. Draper, of the Marine Corps, is the judge-advocate of the court. From reports received at the Department it is learned that the charges were filed as a result of Lieutenant Bostick drinking quite heavily during the recent cruise of the Ranger in Central American waters. Had not the Department desired to save the expense of paying transportation of witnesses the Ranger would have been directed to proceed some days ago to Bering Sea. Lieutenant Bostick was court-martialed some months ago on the charge of striking a sentry, was found guilty and sentenced to remain on board ship for a certain length of time.

The following are the coming changes in the Pay Corps, U. S. N.: The retirement of Pay Inspector Albert D. Bache on May 23, 1894, promotes Frailey, Rogers and Jewett. The retirement of Pay Inspector Worth, Goldsborough on Oct. 9, 1895, promotes Hendee, Corwin and Reynolds. The retirement of Paymaster Henry T. Skelding on Oct. 31, 1896, promotes Kerr and Ryan. The retirement of Pay Director James Furton on May 27, 1897, promotes Billings, Woodhull, Ball and Wilson. The retirement of Pay Director Caspar Schenck on Sept. 26, 1897, promotes Pritchard, Wright, Williams and Stevenson. The retirement of Paymaster John Furcy on Jan. 6, 1898, promotes Chapman and Dent. The retirement of Pay Inspector A. J. Pritchard on Feb. 12, 1898, promotes Kenny, Smith, Cowie and Mohn. The retirement of Paymaster Wm. W. Woodhull on June 15, 1898, promotes Griffing, Carpenter and Littell. The retirement of Pay Inspector James E. Tolfree on Aug. 20, 1898, promotes Bacon, Hunt and McGowan. The retirement of Pay Inspector Robt. W. Allen on Feb. 10, 1899, promotes Slemm and Mudd. The retirement of Pay Director Rufus Parks on April 9, 1899, promotes Lyon, Foster and Wilcox. The retirement of Pay Director Richard Washington on April 12, 1899, promotes Bellows, Whitehouse and Webster. The retirement of Pay Director Edwin Stewart on May 5, 1899, promotes Beaman, Thompson and Simpson. The retirement of Pay Inspector Geo. W. Beaman on May 7, 1899, promotes Burtis, Thompson and Sullivan. The retirement of Pay Director J. A. Smith on Sept. 1, 1899, promotes Putnam, Colby and Heap. The retirement of Paymaster Wm. W. Barry on Sept. 15, 1899, promotes Lovell. The retirement of Pay Inspector G. A. Lyon on Dec. 23, 1899, promotes Lisle, Redfield and Phillips.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A., is East from Fort Niobrara on a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. F. R. Day, 20th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Assiniboine, is visiting at Oswego, N. Y.

Q.-M.-Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Hoffman House, New York city.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Second U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., May 10, from a short leave.

Capt. Allen Smith, Fourth U. S. Cav., of Fort Walla Walla, is a recent visitor at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th U. S. Inf., left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., early in the week on leave, to return early in June.

Maj. Gerald Russell, U. S. A., retired, left San Antonio on May 7 for Denver, Colo., where he will spend the summer and fall.

Lieut. Matthias Crowley, Fifth U. S. Inf., left San Antonio, Tex., this week for the North to spend May and June on leave.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, Fifth U. S. Art., is still visiting in the East, his address being care of Elliott & Co., 56 Wall street, New York city.

Lieut. A. Campbell and J. P. Hains, Third U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on the morning of May 7, from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. R. A. Brown, Fourth U. S. Cav., while playing polo recently at Fort Walla Walla, was injured in the left shoulder and is at present on the sick list.

Maj. Valery Havard, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been packing up at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was expected in New York city this week en route to Davids Island, his new station.

Capt. W. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., Indian agent of the Omaha and Winnebago agency, Nebraska, is a recent visitor in St. Paul on business before the United States court.

Lieut. E. B. Winans, Fifth U. S. Cav., has gone from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Clark to command Troop "B," of his regiment which at present has all of its officers absent.

Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., and bride are still on the Pacific coast, but are expected to leave there for Fort Sully, S. Dak., Lieutenant Mills' station. A hearty welcome awaits them.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris will probably spend the summer in New York and Washington, and at some of the summer resorts, but their California friends expect them to return to San Diego next winter.

Col. J. M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been charged with the disbursement of the funds for, and the construction of, the foundation and pedestal of the statue of Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., in Washington, D. C.

Honors are easier abroad than with us, for we note that Queen Victoria of England has just appointed Emperor William of Germany Colonel of the First Dragoon Guards, British Army. These are good things to keep in the family, even if the position be only honorary.

There are two transfers this month from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army, viz., Lieut.-Col. J. C. McKee, May 18, and Maj. W. P. Gould, May 26. There would have been three, but Gen. E. W. Hincks, who would have been 64 May 30, died several weeks ago.

The German tailor of Mannheim, Dowe, the inventor of a cuirass which defies rifle bullets, to which we have heretofore referred, has, it is stated, been engaged by Koster & Bial, of New York city, to give an exhibition at their theatre in the autumn. Nothing like enterprise.

President Cleveland, on May 5, signed his warrant for the extradition to Cuba of Lieut. Graciano Baez, a young officer of the Spanish Army, who has been critically ill in New York. He is accused of forging vouchers by which he obtained \$1,500 from the Commissary of his regiment in Cuba.

Mrs. Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, is a recent visitor in San Francisco. A dispatch from there says: "She is not in good health and dreads the long return trip overland and has not decided yet whether to live with Mrs. Sartoris in Washington or to reside in New York. 'I received a letter from Mrs. Sartoris a few days ago,' she added, 'in which she spoke enthusiastically of the pleasant time she was having at the capital. They always liked her there.'"

The Maney court-martial at Fort Snelling will bring together several officers from various points of the compass: Colonels Bates and Bache, from Omaha; Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, from New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, from San Antonio; Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, from New Orleans; Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, from Fort McKinnier; Major Hamilton, from Omaha; Captains Sams and Brown, from Fort Leavenworth; and Captain Forse, from St. Paul.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum, had he lived, would have lectured to the public-school children of Brooklyn in All Souls' Church, May 5, on "The March to the Sea." His sudden and untimely death made a blank in the series of addresses on the Civil War by the great Generals who took part in the struggle. General Slocum left no manuscript of his proposed lecture, and so the story of Sherman's great march was told briefly by Col. William Hemstreet, who was one of General Sherman's Provost Marshals.

A Milwaukee dispatch to the New York "Herald" says: "Baron von Zoditz-Neukirch, a lieutenant in the German Army, was reported having gone to Canada on account of complication in the Hanover gambling cases. It has developed that C. G. Neukirch, residing with a handsome wife and several children on Astor street, is the identical Baron von Zoditz-Neukirch, who has resided in Milwaukee under an assumed name since November, 1893, when he came here from Winnipeg with his family."

Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, First U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., early in the week, from a short leave.

Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th U. S. Inf., was to leave Morris, New York, this week for Arizona to join his company.

Capt. G. W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has left Florence, Ala., to spend until about June 1 on leave.

Lieut. J. M. Califf, Third U. S. Art., rejoined at Key West Barracks, Fla., this week, from a post leave of absence.

Capt. M. C. Wessells, 24th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Nashville, Tenn., left there this week on a short leave.

Lieut. A. B. Andrus, Fourth U. S. Inf., has returned to Fort Sherman, from a pleasant trip to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. W. W. R. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fisher expect to sail May 12 for Italy to spend the summer.

Maj. William H. Gardner, Surgeon, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul and resumed his duties as attending surgeon in that city.

Capt. Frederick Von Schrader, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is expected to leave Philadelphia next week for Jeffersonville, Ind.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a pleasant trip to Cincinnati.

Capt. James Regan, Ninth U. S. Inf., resumed command of Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week, after a brief visit to New York city.

Capt. Edward Field, Fourth U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a short but pleasant visit to New York city.

Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, U. S. A., has bid adieu to friends at Fort Leavenworth, temporarily, to spend the months of May and June abroad.

Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., delivered a lecture in Baltimore, Md., a few evenings ago on the American Indian to a large and interested audience.

Lieut. W. P. Duvall, Fifth U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., was expected in New York city this week on a short visit to the Sandy Hook Proving grounds.

Lieut. F. S. Foltz, First U. S. Cav., relinquished duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this week preparatory to joining his regiment in the Department of Colorado.

Capt. J. P. Thompson, U. S. A., retired, who has been sojourning at Hamilton, Bermuda, was in New York city this week with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Under recent orders Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth U. S. Cav., will be the new commandant of Fort Sam Houston, and Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Clark, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. L. H. Carpenter, Fifth U. S. Cav., selected as President of the Board soon to meet to revise the cavalry drill regulations, is eminently well qualified for the position.

Mr. George W. Robertson, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is the inventor of a two-barrel machine gun, caliber .45, which has been tested with satisfactory results at the National armory.

Maj. G. B. Russell, Fifth U. S. Inf., has relinquished command of Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Capt. H. K. Bailey, same regiment, and goes abroad for the summer for the benefit of his health.

Maj. J. M. Marshall, Quartermaster, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Helena, Mont., dating from January, 1891, now goes to Vancouver Barracks for duty as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Otis.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth U. S. Art., Commandant of Washington Barracks, D. C., has forbidden any shooting or use of firearms on the reservation except as required by Regulations and authorized by existing orders.

Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Sixth U. S. Inf., at present on duty with the National Guard of Iowa at Des Moines, has by recent promotion and transfer been assigned to Thibault's company of the Sixth Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky.

The Sons of the American Revolution will dedicate a monument June 14 at the old Livingston house, where Washington lived during an important period in the latter part of the Revolutionary War. It was there that the evacuation of New York was agreed to in the year 1783.

Colonel Gillpatrick, elected Commander of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and his friend, Major Gunn, of Kansas City, a member of the Kansas Commandery, are recent visitors at Fort Leavenworth, in charge of Major Brown, who entertained his companions royally.

Capt. G. H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., went from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., this week to be examined for promotion. He is fast nearing his majority, as is also Capt. L. W. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon, who went this week from Baltimore to Washington on a similar errand.

Mayor Schieren, Gen. John B. Woodward and the Aldermanic committee of Brooklyn appointed to take steps for the erection of a monument in that city to the late Gen. Henry Warner Slocum, have decided to call a meeting of 50 leading citizens at an early day to discuss the prospect. An equestrian statue to cost from \$35,000 to \$40,000 meets with most favor.

As president of the Mary Washington Monument Association Mrs. Waite, widow of the late Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, has had charge of the raising of funds for the monument to the mother of George Washington unveiled in Fredericksburg, Va., May 10. Mrs. Waite is now trying to secure enough additional money to reclaim the swampy ground around the rock which was Mary Washington's favorite seat.

Lieut. W. V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., left Rock Island this week to spend a few weeks on leave.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. McKee, U. S. A., retired, will reach his 64th birthday on Friday next, May 18, and pass from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, spent Sunday at Lakewood, N. J., where Mrs. Breck is temporarily sojourning for the benefit of her health.

Surg.-Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., has been elected President of the Association of Military Surgeons. It goes without saying that he will do honor to the position.

Capt. James Lockett, Fourth U. S. Cav., under his recent promotion and orders, changes station from Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. William Ennis, Fourth U. S. Art., was called suddenly from Washington Barracks, D. C., this week by the illness of his mother, to Newport, R. I., where she has since died.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Lieut. A. W. Yates, Ninth U. S. Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her parents in Washington, D. C., and may be joined by Lieutenant Yates in the summer.

Lieut. G. P. Ahern, 25th U. S. Inf., lately on college duty at Deer Lodge, Mont., now goes on a tour of recruiting service and was expected at Columbus Barracks, O., this week.

Some Army officers and enlisted men from Fort McPherson, Ga., are expected to be present at the encampment of Georgia troops to be held at Northern Griffin from May 21 to June 14.

Capt. J. C. Scantling, Second U. S. Art., and Mrs. Scantling are still detained in New York city by sickness in their family. They hope to rejoin at Fort Warren, Mass., next week.

Col. R. I. Dodge, U. S. A., who has returned from New Rochelle, to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., will celebrate his 67th birthday May 19, closely followed by Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., May 22.

Adj. C. H. Barth, 12th U. S. Inf., has received from Capt. R. K. Evans, Military Attache at Berlin, a sample of the cavalry belt used by officers of the German Cavalry worn under the dress coat.

Gen. Benjamin F. Harrison, ex-President of the United States, visited in New York city this week and had many callers. In company with Gen. Horace Porter he spent Tuesday evening with Col. Fred. Grant.

Maj. P. J. A. Cleary, Surgeon, U. S. A., is now on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., the modifications of recent orders sending him to Fort Wingate, N. M., having ended by retaining him at his present station.

Lieut. O. C. Horney, 7th U. S. Inf., who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1891, has been the successful candidate for transfer to the Ordnance Department, to fill an existing vacancy.

Maj. John Egan, First U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Wadsworth, inaugurated May 7 a series of drills, exercises, etc., for his command during the summer, which is in the direction of progress and efficiency.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., President of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, was re-elected to that position at the 29th anniversary meeting of the organization held this week in New York city.

The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City "Times" states that "Lieut. M. Maxwell, Second Inf., is going to prefer charges against every officer of the 15th Inf. who testified under oath that he would not believe any statement Maxwell might make."

Among those registering recently in New York city are: Lieut. J. L. Barbour, 17th Inf., Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., and Capt. F. H. Edmunds, First Inf., Grand Union Hotel; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cook, Fourth Inf., and Mrs. Cook and Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf., Grand Hotel.

Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Denver, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth to witness the ascension of a military balloon, but the high winds made an ascent under direction of amateur aeronauts too dangerous, so the experiment was postponed and Captain Glassford returned to Denver.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Capt. M. F. Maus, First Inf., and Francis Michler, Fifth Cav., stopped over in St. Paul, Minn., recently, on their way back to Chicago, from the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. They visited the Department Commander, Col. P. T. Swaine, and all staff officers at Department Headquarters paid their respects to the visitor.

A Chicago dispatch of May 9 to the New York "Tribune" refers to an alleged fistfight encounter at Fort Sheridan, between Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., and Maj. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav., growing out of a controversy in the latter's quarters, over the unfortunate Hedberg affair. Both officers are represented as having a little the worse for the encounter. There is no truth in the story, as we are informed from Fort Sheridan.

A pleasant hop, says a Fort Brown, Tex., correspondent, was given Friday evening in honor of Lieut. S. E. Adair, Fifth U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Adair, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Jones. A card party was also given in honor of the visitors. Maj. P. D. Vroom, Inspector-General, U. S. A., was royally entertained during his recent visit at Fort Brown. A breakfast was given in his honor at Esperanza, Mr. Celestine Jagon's famous banana plantation, Capt. William Kelly being the host. An excursion to Point Isabel was also given, where a delightful feast of fish and oysters was served for the party. The following gentlemen participated: Major Vroom, Major Keyes, commanding officer, Fort Ringgold; Major Hamner, paymaster, and Messrs. William Kelly and Robert Dalsell.

Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Inf., was to leave Fort Thomas, Ky., the latter part of this week to spend next week on leave.

Under orders of this week, Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th U. S. Art., will remain at Fort McHenry, Md., on duty with Cushing's Battery.

Gen. Zealous B. Tower, U. S. Army, a veteran whose service commenced in 1841, registered at the St. Cloud, New York City, this week.

Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 8th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Slocum gave a lawn party recently at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., which was much enjoyed by a large number of guests.

Col. J. R. Smith, Asst. Surgeon-General, U. S. A., was to leave Rome, Italy, May 9, en route for home, and is expected at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., about May 20, or a little later.

Maj. A. F. Rockwell, Quartermaster, U. S. A., who has been on duty in Philadelphia since January, 1891, is closing up his affairs at the Schuylkill Arsenal preparatory to taking charge of the Quartermaster Depot at 1428 Arch street, in the city, in the immediate future.

In honor of Mrs. Spencer, wife of Capt. W. G. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Mrs. Bache, wife of Col. Dallas Bache, gave a luncheon recently at Omaha, at which were, besides the hostess and guest of honor, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Schwan, Mrs. Sleightmaker, Mrs. Ayres and Mrs. McKenna.

"The American Congo" is the title of an article in "Scribner's" for May, in which Capt. John G. Bourke, U. S. A., describes life on the Mexican side of the shifting Rio Grande. The illustrations are from drawings recently made in that region by Gilbert Gaul, who made the trip expressly for "Scribner's Magazine."

Company "I," Second U. S. Inf., is a thing of the past, and Good Bull and Red Boy, John Charging in the Morning, Bertie No Flesh, et id omne genus, have received each his piece of parchment unutilized or docked, as the case may be, and left for other climes where retreats and revelries are unknown and taps have no significance except in connection with beer kegs.

Howard B. Lewis and Hugh Bullock, cadets at the Riverview Military Academy, N. Y., distinguished themselves the night of May 8 by bravely putting to flight a powerful burglar, whom they wounded, and who was subsequently captured. Mr. Lewis is a son of General John R. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, of Atlanta, and Mr. Bullock is a son of ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia.

Lieut. Robert H. Noble, First U. S. Inf., will shortly close a most successful tour of duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., where his popularity is great. He entered upon the duty Sept. 10, 1890, and will be succeeded after the summer vacation by Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth U. S. Cav., who, like Lieutenant Noble, is a Marylander and consequent on this account will find the detail especially agreeable.

Maj. Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who is to succeed the late Major Comly at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., will find many old friends to greet him on his arrival there and in New York, as this is not the first time his duties have brought him to that vicinity. His station for some time past has been Chicago at the Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

To the list of men selected at Fort Riley for a summer's outing with Cody's Wild West show, now in Brooklyn, re to be added the names of Corp. E. C. Deer and Private Daniel McMahon, Troop "I," Seventh Cav. The entire party will undoubtedly show their appreciation of the authorities' recognition of their soldierly qualities, in granting them this unusual indulgence, by military and gentlemanly behavior during their engagement with Colonel Cody.

A Fort McIntosh, Tex., correspondent writes May 2: "We are sorry to learn that the headquarters of the Fifth Cavalry will leave us to change to Fort Sam Houston, the pleasant station of the South. Lieut. Powell Clayton took command of Troop C to-day and the only thing which Troop C needs is a captain to take permanent hold and in time it would compete with any in the service. Although they are well satisfied with their present administration, nothing would please them better than to get their own troop commander back—Capt. Eben Swift. With Capt. Eben Swift as commander and Lieutenant Clayton as lieutenant they would make a model troop. Mrs. Jenkins, daughter of Colonel Wade, and wife of Lieut. J. M. Jenkins, Fifth Cav., is here on a visit. The Fifth is always glad to see the 'daughter of the regiment.'"

Army officers registered at the War Department as follows during the past week: Capt. Leonard Wood, Med. Corps.; Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. S. K. Schwenk, retired; 2d Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, retired; 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art.; Capt. James L. Lusk, Engineers; Maj. James F. Gregory, Engineers; Capt. J. Pitman, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Dwyer, 3d Inf.; Maj. G. B. Russell, 5th Inf.; Maj. S. M. Whiteside, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engineer Corps.; Col. M. D. L. Simpson, retired; Capt. F. J. Jones, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. H. McDonald, Cavalry; 1st Lieut. C. G. Treat, Artillery; Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Col. B. J. I. Irwin, Med. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, J. A. G. Dept.; Maj. Samuel T. Cushing, Subsistence Dept.

Many expressions of sympathy have been tendered P. A. Engineer W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., over the recent bereavement which has befallen his family. His father's death, while a great shock to the family, had been foreseen for several years, an affection of the heart having been diagnosed by the family physician some time ago. The death, however, was startlingly sudden, no notice whatever being given whereby a fatal termination could have been foretold. P. A. Engineer McFarland will settle up the affairs of his father previous to joining the San Francisco.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.*

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

JOSEPH B. DOE, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

G. O. 13, Hdqrs. U. S. A., A. G. O.,

Washington, May 1, 1894.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 148 of the Regulations (G. O., No. 31, A. G. O., 1890) is amended to read as follows:

148. When an enlisted man is unfit for military service because of wounds or disease, his immediate commanding officer will prepare and forward, through his post or regimental commander, to the headquarters of the department or army in the field, a statement of the case, in duplicate, to which will be attached the certificates of the senior surgeon present, explaining the nature and extent of the disability. Blank forms for this purpose will be furnished by the Adjutant General.

In cases where discharge on account of physical disability is not imperatively demanded, and where there is reason to believe that benefit would result to the soldier from a change of surroundings, medical directors of departments will request the department commander to transfer the soldier to the military hospital nearest to department headquarters, in order that the personal observation of the medical director may be extended to him. But a soldier guilty of fraudulent enlistment, or who proves to be unfit for service because of a disease contracted prior to enlistment, or on account of disability caused by his misconduct, will not be transferred with a view to his restoration to health; but application for his summary discharge from the service will be made to the Adjutant-General.

When permanent benefit may be expected from a change of climate, the papers in the case will be forwarded, with recommendation as to locality, etc., through military channels, for the action of the Major General commanding.

Before taking final action upon certificates of disability in cases likely to be benefited by treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., the formal application required by the Regulations for admission thereto will be made.

Permits for the admission of recruits to the Army and Navy General Hospital will not be favorably considered except in extraordinary cases, after careful examination by the post surgeon shall have established that the disease is incident to the military service, and that the case is a peculiar and meritorious one, to be decided upon its merits. The same restrictions are applicable to recruits enlisted at posts, and all others who may not have passed through the recruiting depots.

The admission of enlisted men through an order of a department commander will be confined to such as, through instruction and service, have passed entirely beyond the recruit stage. All other cases will be only reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the necessary action, the papers to clearly indicate the character of the disability and the exposure or service which caused it. In case of extraordinary exposure or hard service, the circumstances connected therewith must be stated specifically.

A record of the cases transferred under the foregoing, with a report of the results, will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General at the end of each calendar year.

By command of Major-General Schofield,
GEO. B. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector General's Department.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, Ins. Gen., will proceed to Searcy, Ark., and St. Louis, Mo., on public business (S. O. 40, April 30, D. M.).

Maj. P. D. Vroom, Ins. Gen. Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock and Bliss, Texas, on public business (S. O. 38, May 2, D. T.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Geo. S. Hoyt, A. Q. M., in addition to his present duties, will report by letter to the Commanding General Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty at Helena, Mont., relieving Maj. James M. Marshall, Q. M., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Chief Q. M. of that department, relieving Lieut.-Col. Augustus G. Robinson, Dep. Q. M. Gen., and the latter will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume charge of the General Depot of the Q. M. Dept. at that place, relieving Col. Henry C. Hodges, Asst. Q. M. Gen., who will proceed to and take station at Buffalo, N. Y., and settle his accounts.

Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., recently appointed, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will report by letter to the Commanding General of the Dept. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., relieving Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief Q. M. of that department, relieving Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M. The latter will report to Washington, D. C., for duty, relieving Maj. Amos S. Kimball, Q. M. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

Com. Sergt. Levi N. Borton (appointed May 1, 1894, from first sergeant, Co. E, 18th Inf.), now at Fort Clark, Tex., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted to Maj. Amos S. Kimball, Q. M. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Com. Sergt. Charles Papen, Sub. Dept. (S. O. 37, May 1, D. T.).

Medical Department.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. Joseph K. Corson, surg.; Maj. Valery Havard, surg., and Maj. Edward B. Moseley, surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., June 1, 1894, for the physical examination of the cadets of the graduating class of the U. S. M. A., and such other cadets of the Academy and candidates for admission thereto as may be ordered before it (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

Maj. William H. Gardner, surg., having returned to St. Paul, Capt. Charles F. Mason, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in this city, and will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O. 58, April 30, D. D.).

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Par. 2 of S. O. 56, April 12, 1894, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieut. Harlan E. McVay, asst. surg., is revoked. He will be relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., and will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Charles Willcox, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O., Angel Island, Cal., for duty at that station.

Lieutenant McVay, asst. surg., will report by letter to the Commanding General, Dept. of Cal. (S. O. May 3, H. Q. A.).

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Charles H. Alden, asst. surg.-gen.; Lieut.-Col. William H. Forwood, depy. surg.-gen.; Maj. Walter Reed, surg., is appointed

to meet at the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 8, 1894, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, with a view to determining their fitness for promotion. The following named officers will report before the above named board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. George H. Torney, asst. surg.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, asst. surg. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward John S. Sweeney, now at Fort Sidney, Neb., will, when relieved from duty at that post, proceed to Fort Spokane, Wash., for duty (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Pvt. Archibald I. Nelly, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will report in person at Fort Spokane, Wash., for duty at that station (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

Pvt. Frank H. McInnis, Bat. E, 2d Art., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

Pvt. Jean De Calista, Hospital Corps, is assigned to duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Davis Island, N. Y., is granted Maj. Joseph R. Gibson, surg. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

The following assignment and change of station of officers of the Medical Dept. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, asst. surg., now on temporary duty at Fort Clark, Tex., is assigned to that post. 1st Lieut. William F. Lipplitt, Jr., asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted Maj. William E. Waters, surg. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about April 30, 1894, is granted Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, Asst. Surg. Med. Dept. (S. O. 22, April 27, D. C.).

Capt. E. C. Carter, Asst. Surg. Med. Dept., was ordered April 17 to return to his station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O. 68, April 30, D. C.).

Private George W. Hazen, Hospital Corps, a furlough for three months to terminate Oct. 2, 1894 (S. O. 40, April 30, D. M.).

Col. J. C. Baily, Asst. Surg.-Gen., Medical Director, Dept. of Tex., will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock and Bliss (old and new posts), Tex., on public business (S. O. 39, May 7, D. T.).

Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., will report in person to Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, president of the Army retiring board at Omaha, Neb., for examination by the board (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major J. W. Wham, paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return on public business (S. O. 68, April 30, D. C.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., is granted leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 28, 1894 (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

Additional 2d Lieut. Spencer Cosby, C. E., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieut. in that corps, to date from April 12, 1894, vice Winslow, promoted, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1891 (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

Major Frank H. Phelps, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer Dept. of Missouri, Chicago, Ill., to take effect on the relinquishment of his present leave, and assigned to the command of the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and is detailed as a member and president of the Ordnance Board appointed by S. O. 251, Oct. 27, 1890, H. Q. A., vice Major Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept., deceased (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Major Frank H. Phelps, Ord. Dept., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications appointed by War Dept. order of Oct. 25, 1888, and as a member of the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed for the purpose of testing rifled cannon by War Dept. order of July 22, 1894, vice Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, deceased (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1894, is selected as the period for the small arms practice at Willets Point, N. Y., for the current target year (G. O. 3, May 5, C. E.).

Second Lieut. Robert McGregor, C. E., is relieved from duty as Inspector of small arms practice (G. O. 3, May 3, C. E.).

Second Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, C. E., is appointed Inspector of small arms practice for the troops serving under the command of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 3, May 3, C. E.).

Circular 2, May 1, 1894, Chief of Engineers—Referring to instructions from the Secretary of War requiring a list of all civilian employees (not including ordinary day laborers), employed upon any work in charge of or under the control of the Engineer Department of the Army, and all additions and changes in the list that may occur from time to time to be immediately reported, directs the order of Dec. 22, 1893, will be held to refer, for the purpose of these returns, only to the class of employees for the hiring of whom the authority of the Chief of Engineers must be obtained under paragraph 16 of the Regulations for the Government of the Corps of Engineers.

Ord. Sergt. P. E. B. Ostrom will report to the C. O. at Jackson Barracks, La., July 19, for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 93, May 4, D. E.).

Chaplains.

The seven days' leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, is extended twenty days (S. O. 44, May 1, D. P.).

The extension of leave granted Post Chaplain James C. Keer is further extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Private Bernard F. Durose, Troop I, 1st Cav., was on April 30 appointed corporal, vice Flint transferred. Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

2d Cavalry—Col. George G. Hunt.

Lieut. C. B. Honnib, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, to take effect June 1, and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry—Col. Charles E. Compton.

The following transfers in the 4th Cavalry are ordered: Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield, from Troop D to E; Capt. James R. Richards, Jr., from Troop L to D; 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, from Troop A to E; 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, from Troop E to A (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. of Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will direct his A. C. S. to issue to troops A, D and H, 4th Cav., 41 pounds of coffee, the same being the amount reported to have been furnished by these troops to about 500 civilian prisoners arrested and held by them on the 28th, 29th and 30th of April last, in obedience to orders from the President of the U. S. (S. O. 71, May 3, D. C.).

5th Cavalry—Col. James F. Wade.

2d Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on or before May 12, for duty to command Troop B, 5th Cav. (S. O. 37, May 1, D. T.).

6th Cavalry—Col. David S. Gordon.

Corpl. O. Cedarwald, of Troop G, 6th Cav., was on April 27 promoted Sergeant, and Priv. R. E. Brown, Corporal.

7th Cavalry—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Maj. Samuel M. Whitledge, 7th Cav., will, as soon as practicable after his return to Fort Riley, Kan., be relieved from duty at that post, and will then report to Fort Myer, Va., for duty (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.). In Troop A, 7th Cav., Priv. Geo. W. May was promoted Corporal on April 27, and in Troop C the same date, Corpl. James Ritchie was promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corpl. P. J. Farrell Corporal.

8th Cavalry—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

Sergt. John McQuay, Troop F, 8th Cav., is transferred as a private to Co. F, 12th Inf. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry—Col. James Biddle.

Leave until Sept. 1, 1894, to commence on or after May 15, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Young, 9th Cav. (S. O., May, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Charles Young, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., to take effect Sept. 1, 1894, for duty (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., Acting Inspector General Dept. of Col., will proceed to Forts Douglas and DuChesne, Utah, for the purpose of making the annual inspection. During his tour Major Chaffee will also visit Logan and Salt Lake City, Utah, on public business (S. O. 23, April 30, D. C.).

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 9th Cav. are made: Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, from Troop F to E, Capt. Henry H. Wright from Troop B to F (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry—Col. John K. Mizner.

Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., vice Sanno, relieved (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

1st Artillery—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., is detailed as executive officer of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of testing range and position finders, and will perform the duties of that position in addition to those assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 96, April 24, 1894, H. Q. A. (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

There were but two deserters from the 1st Artillery in April, a gratifying report.

2d Artillery—Col. Richard Lodor.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. John C. Scantling, 2d Art., and extended 15 days is further extended eight days (S. O. 93, May 4, D. E.).

Corpl. W. J. McGoldrick, Bat. I, will proceed to Pottsville, Pa., and report to Captain Merrill, recruiting officer, for duty (Orders 27, 1st Art., May 9).

3d Artillery—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Sergt. John Whelan, Bat. K, 3d Art., will return to Key West, having completed testimony before the G. C. M. (Orders 76, Fort McPherson, 1894).

4th Artillery—Col. Henry W. Closson.

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are made: 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Landers, from Battery L to A; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, from Battery A to L (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Thos. C. Jones, Battery H, 4th Art., is temporarily detailed on special duty in Post Exchange at Fort Monroe (Orders 63, Fort Monroe, May 2).

The batteries of the 4th Art., at Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., will hold their annual artillery practice and exercises for 1894 at Fort Monroe, Batteries G and I, from Washington Barracks, and C, from Fort McHenry, will leave in time to arrive at Fort Monroe June 2. Batteries A and M, Washington Barracks, and D and L, Fort McHenry, will leave in time to arrive at Fort Monroe, July 2. The detachments from Washington Barracks will remain until the 30th of June and the 31st of July, respectively. The detachments from Fort McHenry will return to that post on the completion of their artillery target practice. Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art., is assigned to the command of these two battalions while at Fort Monroe (S. O. 95, May 7, D. E.).

The leave granted Capt. William Ennis, May 6, is extended seven days (S. O. 95, May 10, D. E.).

5th Artillery—Col. William M. Graham.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall, 5th Art., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on public business (S. O. 5, May 5, H. Q. A.).

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

2d Infantry—Col. John C. Bates.

1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will join his regiment (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 96, May 7, R. S.).

3d Infantry—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a life saving medal to 1st Sergt. Patrick Kaine, Co. D, 3d Inf., for gallantly saving a private of the regiment from drowning in Leech's Lake.

Principal Musician John Hansen, 3d Inf., will be discharged May 8 under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890 (S. O. 57, April 27, D. D.).

4th Infantry—Col. Robert H. Hall.

Capt. H. E. Robinson, 4th Inf., chief ordnance officer, Dept. of Columbia, will issue to Maj. J. W. French, 14th Inf., acting ordnance officer at the Post of Vancouver Barracks, ten Coits revolvers, caliber 38, and two thousand rounds of ammunition for the same (S. O. 68, April 30, D. C.).

5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. E. Rice, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, to take effect June 1, and will join his proper station (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Lance-Corpl. George W. Obenchain has been appointed to be Corporal, vice O'Brien, discharged (Regt. O. No. 37, May 8.)

Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect about the 13th inst., is granted 2d Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, 6th Inf. (Regt. O. No. 72, May 7.)

7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Snelling, Minnesota (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb (S. O. 95, May 7, D. E.)

1st Lieut. J. P. Finley, 9th Inf., is relieved from special duty in charge of post school, Madison Barracks (Orders 36, Mad. Bks., May 7.)

10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

Lance-Corpl. L. G. Karbelling, Co. E, was on May 4 appointed corporal, vice Feaster, promoted.

Pvt. W. W. McMillin, Co. F, on May 1, was appointed corporal, vice Barry, promoted.

12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. William A. Lewis, Co. F, 12th Inf., is transferred as a private to Troop G, 8th Cav. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, to take effect June 1, and will join his station (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

Leave for four months, on Surg's cert., with permission to leave the Dept. of the Missouri, is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, 13th Inf. (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry.—Col. Robt. E. A. Crofton.

1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Columbus Barracks, O., and detailed as judge advocate (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry.—Col. Matthew M. Blunt.

Sergt. R. F. Thompson, Co. E, 16th Inf., has been reduced to the ranks by sentence of G. C. M. for disrespect to his company commander at drill.

1st Lieut. Walter K. Wright, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, to take effect June 15, 1894, and will join his company (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on or about May 7, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Guy C. Palmer, 16th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 23, April 30, D. C.)

Lieut. C. P. George, 16th Inf., met with an accident at Fort Douglas recently. While examining one of the electric fans in the canteen the current was accidentally turned on and one of the wings caught the Lieutenant's hand, and the result was a bad cut.

18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Maj. A. A. Harbach, 18th Inf., is assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for station (S. O. 39, May 7, D. T.)

20th Infantry.—Col. Wm. H. Penrose.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day is extended 23 days (S. O. 57, April 27, D. D.)

21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

A board of officers of the 21st Inf. will convene at Fort Porter to examine as to the quality of beef issued to Co. H. Detail: Capt. S. P. Jocelyn and Lieuts. F. L. Palmer and L. S. Upton (Orders 31, Fort Porter, May 3.)

Corpl. T. Maher, Co. H, 21st Inf., was promoted sergeant on April 25, and Lance-Corpl. F. Huttills, corporal.

23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

Cos. A, C and G, 23d Inf., left San Antonio May 1 for Leon Springs to go into camp for target practice. The 1st Battalion (Cos. E, F and H), which have been at the target range since March 24, have returned.

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, is granted Capt. William C. Manning, 23d Inf. (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about May 6, 1894, is granted Capt. Morris C. Wesels, 24th Inf., Recruiting Officer (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry.—Col. Andrew S. Burt.

1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., for duty (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty at the College of Mont., Deer Lodge, Montana (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Cavalry Arm—Capt. James Lockett (promoted from 1st Lieut. and Adj., 4th Cav.), to the 4th Cav., Troop I, to date from April 14, 1894, vice Wood, deceased. He will, upon the expiration of his present leave, join his proper station.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens (promoted from 2d Lieut., 4th Cav.), to the 6th Cav., Troop F, to date from April 15, 1894, vice Hodgson, appointed A. Q. M. Infantry Arm—Capt. William P. Goodwin (promoted from 1st Lieut., 14th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., Co. G, to date from March 1, 1894, vice Carpenter, promoted.

1st Lieut. Carl Koops (promoted from 2d Lieut., 13th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., Co. G, to date from March 1, 1894, vice Goodwin, promoted.

1st Lieut. George W. Martin (promoted from 2d Lieut., 18th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., Co. E, to date from March 12, 1894, vice Sharpe, promoted.

1st Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey (promoted from 2d Lieut., 20th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. I, to date from March 22, 1894, vice Clay, retired.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins (promoted from 2d Lieut., 21 Inf.), to the 9th Inf., Co. D, to date from March 23, 1894, vice Stevens, appointed A. Q. M. 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Martin (promoted from 2d Lieut., 14th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. D, to date from April 16, 1894, vice Dyer, resigned (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.)

Transfers.

The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect May 5: 1st Lieut. Carl Koops, from the 14th Inf. to the 10th Inf., Co. I. 1st Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, from the 10th Inf. to the 20th Inf., Co. E. 1st Lieut. George W. Martin, from the 20th Inf. to the 2d Inf., Co. D. 1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, from the 2d Inf., Co. D, to the 14th Inf., Co. G. (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Tyree R. Ryers, 3d Cav., recorder, will assemble at Fort Riley, Kan., May 21, 1894, to make a careful revision of the Cavalry Drill Regulations in the light of the criticisms which have been made since the publication of these Regulations (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, Dep. Surg.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg.; Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M.; 2d Lieut. James T. Dean, 3d Inf., Aide-de-Camp, recorder (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

NOMINATIONS.

Ordinance Department.

MAY 5.—Capt. John E. Greer, to be major, April 17, 1894, vice Comly, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.**Corps of Engineers.**

APRIL 27.—First Lieut. Jas. G. Warren, to be captain.

2d Lieut. E. Eveleth Winslow, to be 1st lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., to be captain.

2d Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Geo. W. Martin, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Chas. H. Martin, 14th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

Cavalry Arm.

1st Lieut. James Lockett, adjutant, 4th Cav., to be captain.

2d Lieut. Thos. H. Slavens, 4th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant.

The Senate confirmed May 4 all the nominations for brevets for Indian service appearing in the Journal of April 28, p. 607, except that of Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M. Captain Jacobs wrote a letter to the War Department before the nominations were sent in, saying he did not wish the empty honor. His name was sent to the Senate, however. He then wrote a letter to a Senator saying he would decline the office if confirmed. In view of this the Senate did not act on his nomination.

Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered: At Fort Snelling, Minn., the 23d of May, 1894, for the trial of 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf.:

Detail.—Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf.; Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Jacob F. Kent, 18th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav.; Maj. Wm. Davs, 5th Cav.; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate of the court (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 4.

Detail.—Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Davis, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 58, May 2, D. T.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., May 11th.

Detail.—Capt. Edmund K. Russell, Henry W. Hubbard, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, John V. White, John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art.; Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, William M. Crulshank, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 95, May 7, D. E.)

2d Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf., is relieved as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and 2d Lieut. F. G. Maudslon, 3d Art., is detailed in his stead, for the trial of Privates Thomas M. Sims, Co. E, and Joseph Haun, Co. F, 23d Inf., only (S. O. 39, May 7, D. T.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergt. Otto Gerhardt, Troop "F" 1st Cav., recently tried at Fort Grant for shooting at a horse with a birdshot and injuring it, etc., found guilty and sentenced to be reduced to private, the reviewing authority, Gen. A. McD. McCook, says: "The court finds that the alleged shooting and wounding were not intentional, but the result of accident. The evidence, however, indicates that this accident could not have occurred but for the willful disregard by the accused of well known requirements governing the use of pistol ammunition. Where a man engaged in one wrongful act unintentionally commits another, he is responsible. If it were the intention of the court to so find in this case, the fact should have appeared by proper substitutions. That this was the sense of the court may be inferred from its action upon revision; but it did not see fit upon revision to follow the familiar legal method by substitution. Departures from established modes of procedure should be indulged with caution; no punishment being permissible except after due compliance with the law's forms. It is of no avail to proceed according to other and better rules which the court in its wisdom may discover or see fit to adopt. If there be any criminal element it must be declared as the basis for sentence."

This is the thirteenth case at Fort Grant which has been referred back for revision or commented upon for error during the past twelve months; the court being for the most part composed of the same officers. The reviewing authority regrets to observe here an unbecoming pride of opinion which should find least indulgence where a question of discipline is involved. The finding and sentence are disapproved.

At Washington Barracks.—Detail: Capt. William Ennis, Constantine Chase, 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Stone, Ira A. Haynes, 4th Art.; John K. Cree, 3d Art.; Wirt Robinson, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, 3d Art.; Walter A. Bethel, Andrew Hero, Jr., Henry H. Whitney, Samuel A. Kephart, Gordon G. Helmer, David M. King, 4th Art.; and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 24.)

A garrison C. M. will meet at Fort Thomas, April 19. Detail: Capt. G. B. Walker and Lieuts. E. F. Taggart and H. H. Mandholz, 6th Inf., and Lieut. O. De L. Hine, 6th Inf., J. A. (Orders 58, Fort Thomas, April 18.)

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Com. Sergt. Wm. D. Curtis, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; 1st Sergt. Michael Brennan, Co. E, 12th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Sergt. Philip Burnett, Troop F, 2d Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Peter Blumenburg, U. S. A., retired, has gone for treatment to the post hospital at Fort McHenry.

College Duty.

2d Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., to take effect Sept. 1, 1894, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., who will proceed to join his company (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

Cigars.

Cigars will be added to the list of "Stores easily perishable, or of an uncertain consumption." There has been much loss by overstocking cigars and keeping them on hand until they have become old and unsalable. This should be guarded against and there must not be on hand at any post more than four brands at a time. Cigars costing more than \$90 per thousand will not be supplied (Letter, C. G. S., April 21.)

Memorial Day.

Troops from the various stations in New York Harbor, with the Engineer Battalion, will take part in the ceremonies of Memorial Day, May 30, 1894, in New York and Brooklyn, as follows: The Engineer Battalion and band, under Lieut.-Col. Wm. R. King, Corps of Engineers; Batteries C and D, 1st Art., Fort Wadsworth, under Maj. John Egan, 1st Art., and Batteries B and H, 1st Art., from Fort Columbus, will participate in the ceremonies in New York City, the whole to be under the command of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Art.

The band, Light Battery K, and Batteries A, G and I, 1st Art., from Fort Hamilton, under command of Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st Art., will participate in the ceremonies in Brooklyn. Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, is detailed as Medical Officer for Colonel Langdon's command, and the Medical Director will arrange for an ambulance, with a suitable detachment of the Hospital Corps, to accompany Major Hoff, with the column in the parade in New York City (S. O. 95, May 7, D. E.)

A section of the light battery at Washington Barracks will fire a salute at Arlington Cemetery on Memorial Day. The band and batteries of foot artillery at Washington Barracks will participate in the ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home, and a detail of cavalry from Fort Myer will go to the Arlington Cemetery.

Appointments, promotions, vacations, assignments, retirements, transfers, casualties, &c., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 28, 1894.

PROMOTION AND ASSIGNMENT.**Corps of Engineers.**

1st Lieut. James G. Warren, to be Capt., April 12, 1894, vice Taber, deceased.

2d Lieut. E. Everleth Winslow, to be 1st Lieut., April 12, 1894, vice Warren, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Spencer Cosby, to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., April 12, 1894, with rank from June 12, 1891, vice Winslow, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

1st Lieut. James Lockett, Adj., 4th Cav., to be Capt., April 14, 1894, vice Wood, 4th Cav., deceased—to the 4th Cav.

2d Lieut. Thos. H. Slavens, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieut., April 15, 1894, vice Hodgson, 4th Cav., appointed A. Q. M.—to the 6th Cav.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., to be Capt., March 1, 1894, vice Carpenter, 14th Inf., promoted—to the 14th Inf.

2d Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., March 1, 1894, vice Goodwin, 14th Inf., promoted—to the 14th Inf.

2d Lieut. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., March 12, 1894, vice Sharp, 20th Inf., promoted—to the 20th Inf.

2d Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., March 22, 1894, vice Clay, 10th Inf., retired from active service—to the 10th Inf.

2d Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., to be 1st Lieut., March 23, 1894, vice Stevens, 6th Inf., appointed A. Q. M.—to the 6th Inf.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., April 16, 1894, vice Dyer, 23d Inf., resigned—to the 23d Inf.

TRANSFERS.

1st Lieut. Carl Koops, from the 14th Inf., to the 10th Inf., May 5, 1894, vice Humphrey, transferred to the 20th Inf.

1st Lieut. George W. Martin, from the 20th Inf. to the 23d Inf., May 5, 1894, vice Charles H. Martin, transferred to the 14th Inf.

1st Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, from the 10th Inf. to the 20th Inf., May 5, 1894, vice George W. Martin, transferred to the 23d Inf.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, from the 23d Inf. to the 14th Inf., May 5, 1894, vice Koops, transferred to the 10th Inf.

CASUALTIES.

Sergt. Patrick King (retired), died April 16, 1894, at Washington, D. C.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.**LATE ARMY ORDERS.**

Leave for six months, with permission to go abroad, has been granted Capt. Edmund Rice, 6th Inf.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Mount Union College, Alliance, O., to take effect Sept. 1, 1894, relieving 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf., who will join his company.

Leave for three months with permission to leave the United States is granted 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav.

Capt. Valentine McNally, Ordnance Storekeeper, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on business preliminary to the procurement of machinery and cartridge supply.

Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., will report to the Governor of Maine for duty with the National Guard of that State for three months.

Leave for three months has been granted 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Ryden, 23d Inf.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to:

Walter Seeley, New York (14th District), N. Y.

Wallis Coarman (A.L.), New York (14th District), N. Y.

Thomas B. Curran, Rhinecland (6th District), Wis.

Alexander H. Powell, Vineland (6th District), N. C.

John L. Everett (A.L.), Rockingham (6th District), N. C.

Henry W. Burtner, Winston (8th District), N. C.

Fifty clerks were dropped from the records and pension office of the War Department May 1, and of the 150 employees remaining probably not one will remain the first of next month. The discharges are due to the practical completion of the work of the office.

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Secretary Herbert returned last Monday from his
trip to New York and Philadelphia, in both of
which cities he delivered addresses. The Secretary
intends to leave Washington on May 5, or there-
abouts, for the Pacific Coast. He will visit the
naval station at Puget Sound, Wash., and will in-
spect the Mare Island Navy Yard, at Vallejo, Cal.
He will also visit the Union Iron Works. He ex-
pects to be absent about one month. He has di-
rected his naval aid, Lieutenant Reamey, to accom-
pany him. He may also be joined by Miss Her-
bert.

A correspondent writing from Old Fort Bliss, El
Paso, Tex., April 30, 1894, says: "The Journal's
new dress is quite stylish and indeed one might
think, if not actually pronounce it a Worth frock.
We have been in great suspense here since the Sec-
retary of War and Q. M. General visited us in
the early part of April, expecting daily to receive
orders to abandon the old fort and go to San
Antonio. But, alas! we have looked in vain, and
can't account for the long delay unless it be due to
a determination to save the little money left in
case the Commonwealth's require its use for other
purposes."

There has been a settlement of the trouble be-
tween Rear-Admiral Walker and Paymaster Bel-
lows, the officer, who, the Admiral charged, had
been negligent in his duties. Paymaster Bellows is
the head of the naval pay office at San Francisco
and engaged staterooms on board the steamer to
Hawaii for Admiral Walker and his staff. They
did not suit the Admiral, and he promptly reported
to the Department, complaining of Mr. Bellows'
lack of consideration for his comfort. The charges
were sent to Mr. Bellows and he makes a reply
which completely exonerates him from any inten-
tion not to provide suitable quarters for Admiral
Walker and his staff.

The members of the House Committee on Inter-
state and Foreign Commerce are generally in favor
of the bill to consolidate the Coast Survey and the
Hydrographic office of the Navy Department.
They hold that they are engaged upon very similar
work and it is believed the two offices could be
combined with economy and increased efficiency.
The vessels used by the Coast Survey are at present
offered by Naval officers and manned by en-
listed men of the Navy and much of the scientific
work is done by the officers of the Navy. It is
argued that it would be of great advantage to the
Navy to have charge of the entire work, as a
greater number of men could be detailed to it and
the officers of the service generally could become
more familiar with the coast line of the country
and with the adjacent waters. If the bill should
be favorably reported and should be taken up by
the House it would lead to a prolonged contest, for
the Coast Survey has a number of strong champions
on the floor.

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ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY.

The interests of the enlisted men will not be
overlooked by the Joint Commission of Con-
gress investigating the needs of the personnel
of the Navy. It is the opinion of a number of
the members of the Commission that any meas-
ure that may be adopted in the interest of the
commissioned force of the Navy will have a
much greater chance of success if accompanied
by provisions for increasing the efficiency of
the enlisted men. When the resolution author-
izing the appointment of the Joint Commission
was first offered, Representative Meyer took par-
ticular pains to see that it was made sufficiently
broad in scope to include deliberations upon sub-
jects relating to their interests. Mr. Meyer is
thoroughly interested in a bill for improving the
status of line officers, but he is especially anx-
ious that something should be done for the en-
listed force. He has given mature considera-
tion to the needs of this branch of the service,
and as a result has drafted an important meas-
ure, which shows that its author has a keen
appreciation of what is urgently needed for
maintaining an efficient personnel for a modern
navy.

His proposed bill provides for an increase in
the term of enlistment to four years. The pre-
sent term of three years is a source of embar-
rassment to the Navy and expense to the coun-
try, owing to the inconvenience of providing ships
proceeding on foreign cruises with a crew whose
terms expire while the vessel is in foreign
waters. It is also provided that the existing
laws regarding naturalization, continuous ser-
vice and retirement, which now prevail in the
Army, shall be made applicable to the enlisted
men of the Navy. Section 2 provides for a radi-
cal change in regard to the rating of enlisted
men. Mr. Meyer proceeds on the theory that
the complexity of modern warships requires
many specialties, and in order that the best
men may be encouraged to undertake the ex-
tra training and more arduous and re-
sponsible duties, it is necessary to provide for
systematic promotion and ample rewards in
the line of each specialty. The same oppor-
tunity to rise to rank and position, he argues,
should be offered as is attainable by faithful
ability in civil life; and under proper business-
like regulations should be assured the efficient
and ambitious.

The following specialties and grades therein are
accordingly proposed by Mr. Meyer: Ordnance;
apprentice, 1st class; seaman, 3d class; seaman,
2d class; seaman, 1st class; seaman gunner;
quarter-gunner; master-gunner. Torpedoes and
electricity: Seaman, 2d class, seaman, 1st class;
seaman torpedoist; electrician; torpedo gunner;
master torpedo gunner. Signals: Apprentice, 1st
class; signalman, 3d class; signalman, 2d class;
signalman, 1st class; chief signalman; signal
quartermaster; signal master; helmsman; sea-
man, 2d class; seaman, 1st class; coxswain;
quartermaster; pilot; master pilot.

The above shall be known as specialists of the
non-commissioned military staff of the Navy.
Another class, to be known as specialists of the
non-commissioned civil staff is provided for as

follows: Pay and commissary: Writer, 3d class; writer, second class; writer, 1st class; yeoman; clerk; master commissary. Steam engineering: Apprentice, 1st class; fireman, 3d class; fireman, 2d class; fireman, 1st class; oiler and water tender; artificer; machinist, master machinist. Mechanics: Apprentice, 1st class; mechanic, 3d class; mechanic, 2d class; mechanic, 1st class; quartermaster; pumpman; master mechanic, 2d class; master mechanic, 1st class. Medical: Bayman, 2d class; bayman, 1st class; chief bayman; apothecary; master apothecary. The rank provided for these specialists is as follows: 3d class petty officer, 2d class petty officer, 1st class petty officer, warrant officer, master warrant officer.

Appreciating the fact that the present apprentice system does not furnish a sufficient supply for the Navy, Mr. Meyer provides in Section 3 of his bill for a class of recruits between 20 and 24 years of age, who shall be enlisted in grades not higher than that of seaman of the 3d class. It is provided that this new class of recruits shall serve the first six months at naval headquarters at training establishments, and shall be eligible to all the promotions in the specialty in which they may prove efficient. Promotions between warrant rank shall be from grade to grade for fitness only, after not less than one year's service in each grade in time of peace, and on the recommendation of a board appointed by the commanding officer. From 1st class petty officer to warrant rank, promotions shall be made on the recommendation of a board similarly constituted by the Admiral commanding. To master warrant officer, the promotion shall be made upon the recommendations of three commissioned and two warrant officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Section 4 provides that any of the apprentices of the older class of recruits who may successfully win their promotion through all the non-commissioned ranks to the grade of warrant officer shall be eligible to a commission in the special branch to which they belong, and a school of application, where they may fit themselves for examination, is provided for. Under the system proposed, it is made possible for an apprentice to reach a commission by the age of 26 years, and one of the older special recruits by the age of 30. Even should an ambitious young man fail to receive a commission, the master warrant grade is still an honorable position for such warrant officers who may not be found competent or desirable for commissions.

Section 5 of the bill provides for one master warrant officer to each flagship of the six squadrons, and two to each of the six naval battalions, as instructors in their specialties. The number of warrant officers is fixed at the present number of chief petty officers in the Navy. Section 6 provides for trained musicians as buglers, with promotion for efficiency and length of service, and eventually for instructors for the different squadrons. Also for a trained corps of ships' cooks, who can get the best results out of the liberal rations now issued, and exercise intelligent supervision over the culinary and mess arrangements of the various messes. Promotion is also established in this corps to provide eventually for experienced trained cooks as instructors at the several headquarters. The police force at navy yards and stations is now a civil force, not under military discipline or supervision, while the police force on board ship is graded to the necessities of the ship. Mr. Meyer's bill purposes combining these two public services. Promotion is provided to the highest grade of warrant officer with an assured, honorable and responsible shore duty, while the lowest grade in the corps is first under their supervision and instruction as watchmen at shore stations before being available for sea duty as masters-at-arms.

Section 7 provides for classifying the present warrant officers in the new specialties for which they may be competent, and for honorably retiring those who are not competent to fill the new conditions. This classification is to be made by a board of officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. Those warrant officers not found qualified shall be retired on three-quarters pay if they have served over 30 years; on one-half pay if between 15 and 30 years; on one-third pay if between 8 and 15 years, and

wholly retired with one year's sea pay if they have served less than eight years. Section 8 abolishes the grades of warrant rank of boat-swain, carpenter and sailmaker.

Section 9 provides for a detailed statement in the naval estimates each year for the number of enlisted men, non-commissioned and warrant officers in each grade, and especially those which will be needed by the Navy during the next fiscal year. It also provides that the number of men and rank in the coast survey and fish commission shall be similarly estimated for, and that they shall be in addition to the trained and organized men for ships of war, as provided for in the new bill. Provision is also made that veteran seamen of over 30 years' service may be borne on the Navy rolls for special service at shore stations, etc., and shall be in addition to the organized force.

Section 10 provides that the enlisted force of the Navy shall be divided into six naval battalions, and each battalion shall be assigned to a division of ships to man them when on active service, and care for them when not so employed. Each ship in the Navy shall be assigned to a navy yard, which shall be her home port to fit out, repair, or be laid up, and where her stores and equipment shall be kept immediately available at all times. The coast of the United States shall be divided into six districts, to each of which shall be assigned a division of ships whose home ports shall be within the limits of the district. The headquarters of each naval battalion shall be within the limit of the district to which it belongs. Hereafter enlistments shall be made for one or the other of the six naval battalions, and all enlisted men now in the Navy shall elect upon leaving a ship going out of commission to which battalion they shall be assigned, until the established strength of that battalion shall be reached. All warrant officers shall be distributed to the six districts. A sufficient quota of commissioned officers shall be assigned to each battalion, and their shore duty shall not be extended beyond the consecutive years in grades below that of commander.

The final section of the bill, Section 11, fixes the pay of the enlisted force as follows: Master warrant officers, \$1,000 on first appointment, increased by \$200 by four years' interval to a maximum of \$1,800 a year; warrant officers, \$600 a year on first appointment, increased by \$200 by three year intervals to a maximum of \$1,000 per year. The pay of other grades shall remain as now established by law.

Unlike the Navy Department, the War Department has no fear that it will not be able to provide enough commissions for this year's graduating class. Even if there are no vacancies for a few members of the class, they can be entered in the Army as additional. The graduating class has 54 members at the present time. For these there are 38 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. Within the next few days orders will be issued directing several officers on the disability list, and other officers to appear before the retiring boards. These, together with the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, will, it is thought, be sufficient to take nearly the whole class.

Since the publication of Secretary Herbert's new personnel bill, there has been more or less talk about the merits of this measure. The general impression seems to be that it is a good measure. Naturally the officers affected by it object to its enactment, declaring that if put in operation instead of increasing the efficiency of the personnel it would lessen it. On the other hand, the younger officers point out that it would be quick to remove stagnation in promotion. Those who have carefully considered the measure seem to think it one of the best plans yet offered, and as it only appropriates \$148,000, they believe that Congress will not object to stamping it with its approval. Fear is expressed that nothing will be done this season or by this Congress looking to removing the stagnation under which the whole Service is groaning.

As a result of a cablegram from Captain Watson, on the 10th inst., stating that Americans

were not receiving the protection at Bluefields they should from the Nicaraguan Government, the Navy Department has prepared orders, which will be sent to the New York on her arrival at Colon, within a few days, directing that vessel to proceed to the San Francisco's assistance. Captain Watson in his dispatch indicated that he is following Rear Admiral Benham's course at Rio Harbor. He notified the Nicaraguan Government that in his opinion Americans were not getting the protection they ought to have, and that he intended to give them the necessary protection. The New York has been ordered to Nicaraguan waters not so much because the Department is apprehensive of trouble with the Isthmian Republic, but because of a desire to prevent English interference.

Army and Navy officers who visited the World's Fair, will remember with delight the exhibit which the Navy Department had at the Exposition. The exhibit proper represented a battleship of a type which had at that time just been authorized by Congress, and which is now almost completed in the "Indiana," which was built on the lake front, within the domains of Jackson Park, and was named the "Illinois." As an aftermath of the Naval Exhibit, there was received at the Navy Department during the week, the report of Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, who represented the Department on the Board of Management of the Government exhibits at the Fair, and who had full charge of the exhibit.

He reports that the whole cost of the construction of the model was \$70,253, and that the total cost of the exhibit was \$123,497. The work of the contractors was executed in a most satisfactory manner, and the model battleship presented a completed appearance upon the opening day of the Exposition. As the character of the structure made it impossible to install the engines and boilers of a battleship, these important parts were shown by photographs, the exhibit being in charge of P. A. Engineer F. M. Bennett, assisted by a detail of two machinists and four firemen from the "Michigan."

As the structure would not support such heavy weights as real 13-inch and 8-inch breech-loading rifles, models of these guns were built of wood, covered with cement worked over metal lathing and shaped to the exact size of the exterior of service guns. It is estimated that the daily number of visitors to the Navy Department's exhibit was more than 20,000. July 4, the report states, the attendance was more than 50,000, and on Oct. 9 it was reported that 77,000 visitors had crossed the gangway. In all more than 3,000,000 people visited the model battleship during the hours it was open to the public.

Lieutenant Winterhalter, U. S. N., was detailed to install and take charge of the Naval Observatory exhibit. It was placed in three small buildings and consisted of time and chronometer services, the magnetic and astronomical exhibits. The small model observatory was visited by as many people as could be accommodated. It is estimated that 22,008 people viewed the sun through the 5-inch equatorial. The educational effects of the observatory exhibit were marked, and its success was mainly due to the efficiency and constant attention of Lieutenant Winterhalter. Passed Asst. Surg. A. C. H. Russell had charge of the exhibit of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which was installed to present the appearance of a dispensary and sick bay of a battleship. This was a model of neatness and technical completeness, and the recommendations of Dr. Russell and his attention to duty undoubtedly contributed largely to the unusually good health enjoyed by the entire naval complement during its stay at Jackson Park.

Lieutenant-Commander Taussig refers in high terms to the detail of enlisted men from the "Michigan," under command of Lieut. J. M. Helms, who did duty on the "Illinois." He says that the marine guard, composed of sixty men under command of Capt. B. R. Russell, was at all times conspicuous for its military bearing, good discipline and efficiency.

The Charleston "News and Courier" says:

Samuel McGowan has been detached from active service on the staff of the "News and Courier" to accept the commission of an assistant paymaster in the United States Navy. He has received his commission from President Cleveland, has given a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, and will shortly be assigned to service at sea. His appointment to the Navy does not, however, change Mr. McGowan's relations to the "News and Courier," except in the matter of detail, and "to all who shall see these presents" we wish to say that he is hereby promoted to a life position on the honorary staff of the "News and Courier," which he has served with fidelity. It is a noteworthy fact that he is the first South Carolinian ever appointed in the pay corps

of the United States Navy, and one of the few Southerners holding such a commission. Mr. McGowan's father was Homer L. McGowan, of Laurens, who held good rank as a lawyer, and was everywhere most highly esteemed for his gentle courtesy and undoubted courage. He served as a captain of infantry under Kershaw and behaved with conspicuous gallantry, receiving wounds in battles which finally resulted in his death. Mr. McGowan's uncle, Associate Justice McGowan, it will be remembered, commanded a brigade of fighting South Carolinians in the war for Southern Independence, and on both sides of his family, from the McGowans and the Farrowes, he has inherited the qualities of good soldiery. We cannot promise that he will "never get sick at sea," but we can promise, and do promise, that he will serve his country faithfully and well, and at all times and everywhere maintain the honor of South Carolina and the glory of the flag.

Considering that Pay Director John S. Cunningham, now on the retired list of the Navy, is a native of South Carolina, and was appointed from that State, March 13, 1857, the "News Courier" is not strictly correct in its statements. There were at least two others of the old corps of Purser, predecessors of the present Pay Corps, who hailed from South Carolina; Frederick Stevens, appointed Sept. 13, 1861, and Thomas Godsall, appointed in 1860. Stevens died in 1863, and Godsall resigned in that year.

A cable informs us that Admiral Erben and officers of the U. S. S. Chicago, which has arrived at Gravesend, England, are to be given a banquet in London. A meeting was held at the United Service Institute May 9, at which Lord Brassey presided. There were present Admirals Sir Edward Fanshawe, Sir William Stewart, Sir Anthony Hoskins, E. Hobart Seymour, Edmond J. Church, Alfred Chatfield, and Charles Hotham; Generals Hunter Blake, A. Clarke and Lyells, and Lord Charles Beresford. Lord Brassey said that the plan for the banquet had received the most influential and cordial support. On the motion of Lord Beresford, Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be asked to preside at the banquet. Among the committeemen are Lord Brassey, General Lord Roberts and Admirals Hornby and Lord Walter Kerr. All the best service clubs in London have made the officers of the Chicago honorary members of these institutions. The people of Gravesend are doing their utmost to show their appreciation of the visit of the American cruiser. The United States flag is to be seen floating everywhere. The boatmen are making small fortunes by carrying people around the cruiser. The Chicago is greatly admired by the naval experts, who pronounce her as fine a specimen of naval architecture as it is possible to float.

THE "MONTEREY."

The report of Capt. Louis Kempff on the working of the turrets and target machinery of the "Monterey" has been received at the Navy Department. The report is a very favorable one and reflects much credit upon the Union Iron Works, which constructed the vessel, and her designers. It is evident that had the "New York" been fitted with the turrets which the "Monterey" has in position, there would now be no talk of the ineffectiveness of that ship. Captain Kempff says:

On the 10th inst., crossing the bar going out of San Francisco, the vessel ran constantly in the trough of the sea, but could get no greater angle roll than 16 degrees. Under these circumstances there was very slight sliding motion (about one-eighth of an inch) of the turrets. No blow was brought on the flanges of the rollers and the turrets showed no signs of lifting on the weather side. The period of roll of the Monterey is 3 seconds, 20 per minute (10 to starboard and 10 to port), but is not a jerky motion.

On the morning of the 11th, the wind having increased to a force of from 5 to 6, and there being quite a rough sea, the officers were stationed at morning quarters to make observations. I ran the ship in the trough of the sea for over half an hour, during which time six rolls of 14 degrees and 15 degrees, two of 17 degrees, one of 18 degrees, one of 20 degrees and one of 21 degrees were obtained. These rolls were measured with a rolling batten provided for the purpose by Naval Constructor Taylor, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island. The observations were made by Lieutenant Carlin, the navigating officer of this vessel. The following are the results obtained:

Forward Turret.—Greatest sliding motion, 7-16 of an inch, several times 4-16 of an inch, but generally from one to two-sixteenths of an inch. At the same time a slight rotatory motion was observed, not over 2-16 of an inch; generally about 1-16, scarcely sufficient to produce a motion to the rollers. The turret struck no blow on the flanges of the rollers, the motion being taken up easily and gradually by the locking bolt and securing clamps, two of the latter having been put in each turret at Mare Island after the return of the ship from sea last summer. The rollers, roller flanges and roller paths were carefully examined and no signs of bruising or biting could be noticed anywhere. Careful observations of the elite circle did not show any disposition of the turret to rise on the weather side, on account of the forward turrets given by the rolling of the ship. While rolling from 9 to 13½ degrees this turret was kept constantly in motion from extreme train starboard to extreme train port and the revolving machinery, with usual pressure of 600 pounds, worked the turret under these conditions as regularly and easily as though the vessel had been at anchor in a good harbor. The turret was worked full speed and also slowly, and was at all times under perfect control.

After Turret.—In the after turret the sliding motion was at no time over 4-16 inch, and there was no blow observable on the flanges of the rollers. There was no disposition of the turret to rise on the weather side. While working the turret, the same conditions as stated above in the case of the forward turret, everything worked in the most satisfactory manner. A

careful examination of the rollers, roller flanges and roller paths shows no injury of any kind. There would be no trouble in fighting the battery of the Monterey in what is generally termed a rough sea. In running before a heavy sea, the roll of the ship is seldom as much as 7 degrees; usually from 2 to 4 degrees.

The firing of the Battery.—April 12, the weather being very favorable and the sea smooth, while running through Santa Barbara channel, the turret divisions were called to quarters and preparations made to fire the 12 inch and 10 inch guns. The officers being stationed to make all necessary observations, No. 2 12 inch gun was fired with the following result: Rotatory motion ¾ inch, set back ½ inch; a full charge was used.

The observations made on the turrets yesterday were as follows: 12 inch turret—rotatory movement 1½ inches, set back ½ inch; 10 inch turret—rotatory movement ¾ inch, set back ½ inch. I would state that after arriving in port the rollers, roller flanges and roller paths were again examined and were found in perfect condition.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM MCADOO, Assistant Secretary.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—A. R.—Admiral O. F. Stanton.
MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace.
Sailed from Norfolk, Va., May 9 for Hampton Roads, Va.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis.
Left Norfolk, Va., May 5 to destroy wrecks.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett.
At Hampton Roads, Va., May 5, and took a run to sea May 8 with the Board of Inspection and Survey.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill.
At New York Navy Yard.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller.
At Norfolk, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson.
At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner.
At League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip.
Left Kingston, Jamaica, May 8 for Colon, and will proceed to Bluefields.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson.
At Norfolk, Va.

European Station.—A. R.—Admiral Henry Erben.
Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Flagship. Arrived at Gravesend, England, May 9.

S. Atlantic Station.—A. R.—Admiral W. A. Kirkland

Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons.
Sailed from Montevideo, April 18, for U. S.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry.
Flagship. At Puerto Escondido.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin.
Left Montevideo for Callao May 10.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley.
At Montevideo. In dry dock May 8, where a cable reports she was condemned by a board of survey, and she will probably be ordered home. At the Navy Department nothing official was known as to the board of survey at last accounts.

Pacific Station.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker.
Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker.
Flagship. At Honolulu.

THEFIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins.
At San Diego, Cal., May 8.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff.
Left San Pedro May 7 for San Francisco, Cal., where she arrived May 10.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell.
At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—A. R.—Admiral Jos. S. Skerrett.
Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey.
At Woosung, China.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman.
Flagship. At Shanghai, China.

The Baltimore left Shanghai May 11 for Nagasaki, and the Monocacy sailed from Shanghai for Nanking.

Bering Sea Fleet.

Comdr. Chas. E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail Senior Officer, Bering Sea Fleet, U. S. S. Mohican, Port Townsend.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark.
At Seattle, May 1.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.
At Port Townsend, April 30.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich.
Arrived at Yokohama, April 21, preparatory to sailing for Bering Sea.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice.
At Tacoma, Wash., May 6.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.
Left Mare Island, Cal., May 9, for San Salvador.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longuecker.
At Mare Island.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan.
At Port Townsend.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley.
Left Yokohama April 9 for San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory.
Left Yokohama May 10 for Unalaska.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake.
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. At Port Townsend, Wash.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Barclay.
At New York Navy Yard.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens.

At Yorktown, Va.; due at Gardiner's Bay, L. I., May 22; leave Gardiner's Bay, L. I., June 30, and due at Newport, R. I., July 1. Mail for Lynn Haven Bay should go to Fortress Monroe, and for Gardiner's Bay, to Greenport, L. I.

Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, Comdr. A. S. Snow.
Practice cruiser; at Annapolis.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.
Torpedo-boat; left Washington, D. C., May 8, for Newport, R. I., via Delaware and Raritan and Chesapeake and Delaware canals; arrived at the New York Navy Yard May 10, 28½ hours from Washington.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.
Despatch-boat; at Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.
At Boston, Mass. The address of the ship is P. O. Box 2284, Boston.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.
Despatch-boat; at Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., May 6.

LANCASTER, 10 Guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick.
En route to the United States. Sailed from Gibraltar May 2 for New York.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.
At Amherstburg, Ontario, May 9.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.
Practice-ship, Naval Academy; at Annapolis, Md., May 12, and will proceed on cruise with cadets.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania; arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, where she will remain until ready for her summer cruise.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.
Public marine school, New York; on her annual cruise; at New London, May 7, where she ran ashore, but got off without damage.

Receiving Ships, Ironclads, etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.
Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, Sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.
Receiving-ship; League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.
Receiving-ship at New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

RICHMOND, 14 Guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce.
At Newport, R. I. (Receiving-ship for boys.)

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

NOMINATIONS.

MAY 5.—Lieut. (Junior Grade) Albert N. Wood, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from April 11, 1894, vice Lieut. Thomas C. McLean, promoted.

Ensign Spencer S. Wood, to be a lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the Navy, from April 11, 1894, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Albert N. Wood, promoted.

MAY 7.—Comdr. Henry C. Taylor to be Captain. Lieut.-Comdrs. Asa Walker and M. R. S. Mackenzie to be Commanders.

Lieuts. Thos. C. McLean and Wm. J. Barnette to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

MARINE CORPS.

Capt. George C. Reid, U. S. Marine Corps, to be Major, Adjutant and Inspector of said corps, from the 2d of May, 1894, vice Maj. Augustus S. Nicholson, retired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 27.—Asst. Engr. Solon Arnold, to be Passed Asst. Engr.

MAY 9.—Capt. George C. Reid, U. S. Marine Corps, to be Major, Adjutant and Inspector of said corps.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 10.—Lieut. William Kilburn to the Naval War College.

Surg. Henry G. Beyer from the Naval Academy to the Bancroft.

Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker from the receiving ship Minnesota to the Naval War College.

Surg. John M. Steele from the St. Louis to the League Island Navy Yard.

Passed Asst. Surg. Clement Biddle from League Island Navy Yard to the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia.

MAY 4.—Ensign J. G. Doyle ordered to Washington Navy Yard for ordnance instruction.

Pay Inspector A. D. Rache detached from duty at Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster A. Peterson ordered to Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., May 15.

Sailmaker John Martin ordered before retiring board at New York.

MAY 5.—Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds detached from ordnance instruction, Washington, D. C., and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance, Mare Island.

Lieut. Alfred Reynolds ordered to duty in the Bureau of Intelligence, Navy Department.

Surg. R. A. Marmon ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Newark as the relief of Medical Inspector George A. Bright. Dr. Marmon will be the fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic squadron.

MAY 7.—Following officers detached from the Naval Academy on June 1 and ordered to the Monongahela on the same day: Lieut. James H. Gannon, R. M. Doyle, J. H. Shipley and A. M. Knight; Ensigns, W. A. Edgar, H. F. Bryan and S. R. Hurlbut. Ensign H. G. Gates ordered to proceed to Erie, Pa., on May 21 and report for duty on board the Michigan.

Lieut. Richard Mitchell ordered to the Wabash.

Comdr. C. M. Chester detached from duty as Commandant of the Naval Academy and Commander of the Bancroft on May 15, and ordered to duty as Commander of the Monongahela on the same day.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus ordered as executive officer of the Monongahela on May 15.

Lieut. J. M. Helm detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Columbia.

Comdr. A. S. Snow ordered to temporary command of the Bancroft.

Ensign W. M. Crose from the Minnesota and ordered to the Michigan.

MAY 8.—Paymaster James A. Ring ordered to duty on board the Monongahela May 15.

MAY 9.—Ensign William B. Fletcher ordered to examination for promotion May 15.

Surg. George E. H. Harmon ordered to duty on board the Monongahela May 15.

Lieut. Temple M. Potts to ordnance duty at Washington May 14.

Asst. Surg. Merritt W. Barnum ordered to report on June 1 on board the Monongahela.

Marine Corps Orders.

MAY 4.—1st Lieut. Charles A. Doyen detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on 9th inst., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., for duty.

2d Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., on 9th inst., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for duty.

2d Lieut. Dion Williams, Albert S. McLemore and Elisha Theall detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., on 9th inst., for duty.

2d Lieut. George Richards detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., on 9th inst., for duty.

2d Lieut. Rufus H. Lane detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on 9th inst., for duty.

2d Lieut. William N. McKelvy detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., on 9th inst., for duty.

REVENUE CUTLER SERVICE.

The steamer Wolcott has been assigned to duty on the San Diego station. She has been relieved by the Grant.

Revenue marine orders have been issued as follows:

1st Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison to the Colfax.

2d Lieut. F. G. Dodge to the Bear.

2d Lieut. J. L. Davis to the Wolcott.

1st Lieut. S. C. Maguire to duty in connection with the life saving service 3d District.

2d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff to the Forward.

Leaves of absence have been granted to the following Revenue Marine officers: 2d Lieut. Howard Emery, ten days' leave; 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick, five days.

Revenue marine orders were issued during the past week as follows:

3d Lieut. C. S. Cochran detached from the Perry and ordered to the Dallas.

1st Asst. Engr. F. E. Owen detached from the Colfax and ordered to the Chandler.

Chief Engr. J. M. Case order to the Wolcott revoked.

1st Lieut. John Morrissey and 2d Lieut. J. H. Quinn to the Fessenden.

1st Asst. Engr. W. F. Blakemore to the Fessenden.

Various Naval Items.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 11, Navy Department, April 20, 1894, publishes a number of amendments to the Navy Regulations.

The New York, in accordance with the orders of the Department, left Kingston, Jamaica, where she has been for several weeks past, for Colon on the 8th inst.

A board has been ordered to inspect the coal-bunkers of the battleship Massachusetts. This would indicate that this vessel is getting well along toward completion.

Lieut. Nathaniel R. Usher, who is supervising the construction of torpedo-boat No. 2, at Dubuque, Ia., has reported to the Department that the vessel will be launched May 12 and will be ready for trial on June 1.

The Charleston has received orders to leave her present station at Montevideo. She will go to Callao, Peru, until further orders are sent her. She will, it is stated at the Department, eventually join Admiral Walker's squadron in the North Pacific.

Preparations for the full power trials of the Maine are in progress at the Navy Department, and it is expected that the tests will come off some time late in May or early in June. The trials are to take place in Long Island Sound, with headquarters at New London.

The torpedo-boat Cushing started May 8 for Newport, R. I., to make as much of the distance as possible through canals, the purpose being to test her speed in canal waters. She went through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which is 44 miles long and also the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 14 miles in length.

The "new Navy" has demonstrated its ability to make long voyages and to "keep the sea" almost as well as the old-time sailing vessel, but the record of the Petrel for the year 1893 takes the lead. This little craft was at sea and steaming for no less than 104 days during the year, to say nothing of the parts of days when she was under steam but not under way for the whole 24 hours.

President Peixoto, of Brazil, has given new names to the cruisers Republica and Aquidaban, the principal war vessels taken from the rebels when the revolution collapsed. The Republica will hereafter be known as the Fifteenth of November and the Aquidaban the Sixteenth of April. It is expected that the Riachuelo and the Benjamin Constant will arrive in Rio Harbor from Europe by the end of May.

The Navy Department has detailed the following officers as a board to supervise and report on the final trial trip of the Columbia, which is set for May 17: Commo. Thos. O. Selfridge, Capt. Philip H. Cooper, Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Naval Constructor Wm. H. Varney, Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, Surgeon H. J. Babin, Asst. Naval Constructor John G. Tawressey, with Lieut.-Comdr. Senton Schroeder, recorder.

The troubles in the Central American countries necessitated the sending on May 7 of several vessels to those waters. The Bennington's orders to Bering Sea were countermanded and she was ordered to coal with all possible speed and proceed to the Central American coast and cruise about in the vicinity of La Libertad. The New York was ordered to go to Colon. Threatened trouble in Colombia was the immediate cause of her orders.

Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, of the Dolphin, is the author of a new system of signals, which he has patented at his own expense. It is said to be quite an improvement on the Coston-Verly night signals.

According to the reports of the sinking of the Brazilian insurgent vessel Aquidaban, thus far received, it is said while the ship was engaged with the Government warships, the Federal torpedo-boat Gustavo Sampaio approached her. A hot fire was opened upon her by the Aquidaban, and the torpedo-boat was struck several times, but she succeeded in projecting three torpedoes with such accuracy that all of them were effective, and the rebel ship went down in a few minutes. Many of those on board were drowned.

The Stanhope Gold Medal for the most deserving case of saving life was bestowed, after considering 800 cases, upon Capt. S. W. Scroes-Dickins, an officer of Highlanders, who, while suffering from sea-sickness, jumped over from a vessel making 11½ knots, to rescue a Lascar in the Red Sea when a heavy sea was running and the water was invested with sharks. When picked up the two men were a mile and a half from the ship.

Workmen are busily engaged at Norfolk putting the Raleigh in condition. There is a good deal of work still to be done to this vessel before she is completed. Under orders from the Navy Department, the 6-inch guns and carriages are being removed from the Detroit, which is tied up at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Work on the Constellation is nearly completed and that vessel will soon be ready to be towed from Norfolk by the Atlanta to Newport, where she will relieve the Richmond.

In response to inquiries sent out by the Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department, to the 21 establishments engaged in iron or steel shipbuilding in the United States, replies have been received showing that 42 vessels are now under construction, with an aggregate tonnage of 137,700 tons. Of these 29 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 57,000, are for the merchant service, and 13 vessels, of 80,700 tons, are for the Navy. There are 10,950 men employed in the various yards.

Captain Sampson, Professor Alger and Lieutenant Ackerman left Washington Monday night for Pittsburgh, where on Tuesday morning they commenced an investigation of the armor plate frauds. Testimony will be taken from workmen in the Homestead mills. It is possible that the board will ask that a test be made of plates now fitted to vessels of the Navy which are said to be defective.

The writer of a recent article in the London "Nautical Magazine" laments that it is now impossible to replace the annual drain on the capital of British seamen and that in time he will be replaced by the foreigner in the forecastles of British ships. The loss of many ships is ascribed to undermanning. Many a missing sailing ship has doubtless turned turtle in a sudden squall before her scanty crew could possibly let run her light sails. Many a steamship has suffered severely in consequence of the well known fact that the bridge is frequently tenantless.

The Alert has been repaired at the Mare Island Navy Yard and is ready for her approaching cruise in Bering Sea. There is some talk of sending this craft to Honolulu for the purpose of assisting Admiral Walker in completing the terms of the reciprocity treaty in relation to Pearl Harbor. It is believed that the Alert, drawing but about 13 feet of water, can make an entrance to the harbor with but a small expense for dredging, and it is supposed to be the intention of the Administration to actually anchor a man-of-war there and hoist the flag as an earnest of its wishes to enforce the terms of the treaty of 1875.

Just as soon as the Marion returns to home waters, she will be placed in dock and undergo repairs before joining the Bering Sea fleet. The Navy Department has been advised that Acting Rear-Admiral Skerrett instructed the commander of the Marion, Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, to stop at Honolulu during his passage to the United States, but the reason for this order has not yet been made plain. It is believed that Admiral Skerrett directed Commander Gridley to touch at Honolulu in order to make temporary repairs to the vessel should they be necessary by reason of the passage from Yokohama to that point.

P. A. Engineer Henry T. Cleaver will be court-martialed within the next few days on the charge of absence from his station and duty without leave. The detail for the court is as follows: Capt. M. L. Johnson, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Chief Engineer Alfred Adamson, Chief Engineer Geo. W. Roche, Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith, Lieut.-Comdr. C. C. Todd, Lieut. C. K. Curtis, Lieut. W. P. Day, with 1st Lieut. W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, judge advocate. The report which the Judge Advocate General's office has received shows that P. A. Engineer Cleaver left the Raleigh on the 28th of April without applying for leave, and remained away until May 7.

The Canadian Government has sent the powerful ram Petrel to Lake Erie to prevent United States fishermen from placing their nets in Canadian waters. It is stated that the Petrel can steam 17 miles an hour, a speed quite sufficient to overtake and run down any of the fish tugs. Apart from this ram the boat carries no armament, except small arms for the crew. The Petrel on May 8 captured the steamers Victor and Leroy Brooks, of Put-in-Bay, for fishing in Canadian waters. The steamers' crews and passengers, members of clubs from Dayton and Pittsburgh, Pa., were taken to Windsor, Ont. Great excitement prevails among fishermen on the islands. The capture occurred south of Pelee Island, where several Chicago and New York capitalists are fishing.

The Navy Department has begun its preparations for giving the cadets at the Naval Academy their usual summer cruise. The practice ship Monongahela has been fitted up and details will be attended to to give the boys an enjoyable time as well as a thorough course of instruction. Orders were issued assigning officers to the practice ship, on Monday last. Comdr. C. M. Chester is detached from the Naval Academy and the command of the Bancroft and ordered to the command of the Monongahela on the 15th of the present month. He is relieved of the command of the Bancroft by Comdr. A. S. Snow. The following officers were also de-

tached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Monongahela: Lieuts. J. H. Glennon, R. M. Doyle, A. M. Knight and J. H. Shipley; Ensigns W. A. Edgar, Henry F. Bryan and Samuel R. Hurlburt. Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus is appointed executive officer.

The torpedo-boat Ericsson, building at the Iowa Works, is now over a year behind time, and it is doubtful if she will be completed for several months to come. The vessel is reported to be still on the ways with little prospect of being floated until late this summer. Under the contract she was to have been completed 12 months from the time the work was begun, and this time expired last January, one year. Penalties were to be enforced for overtime in the completion of the boat and these already amount to thousands of dollars. At the present rate it is said the penalties will be nearly equal to the cost of the vessel and should the boat be delayed many months longer the builders would almost be in a position of paying the government for the privilege of constructing the vessel as well as turning the boat over free of cost. Should the boat be finished this summer, it is believed it will not be possible for her to be delivered until next spring on account of the low waters in the Mississippi in the summer and winter months. Under the contract she is to be delivered to the government at Key West.

One of the latest testimonials as to the thorough seaworthiness of the monitor type of vessel, and her ability to fight her guns during a heavy gale and high seas, is from Capt. Louis Kempff, commander of the U. S. coast defence vessel Monterey, on the Pacific station. Not only Captain Kempff, but her officers also, are reported as being loud in their praise of the vessel's behavior during a run from San Diego to San Francisco during a gale this week. In speaking on the subject, Captain Kempff is quoted as saying: "She is the most steady ship in bad weather I was ever in. Waves were rolling over her continually and at times covered her turret. Down below the motion was hardly noticeable, and we never once had 'fiddles' on the table, though for twelve hours the sea was up about as high as it ever gets. Several pictures standing on my bureau remained in position and there was no necessity for making anything fast. During the height of the gale I turned her broadside to the waves, purposely getting her into the trough of the sea. Her greatest roll was 20 degrees, about one-half of that experienced in vessels with more exposed freeboard." During the height of the gale the Monterey's turrets and guns were tried, and worked as well as in smooth water.

THE NAVY OF JAPAN.

The Japanese Naval Department gives the number of men-of-war possessed by the Japanese Government on the 31st of December, 1892, at 35, of which 28 were fit for service and 7 were unfit. The following is a list of the former:

Name.	Where and when launched.	Hull.	Ton'age.	H.P.
Isukushima....	France 1890	steel	4,278	5,400
Matsushima....	France 1890	"	4,278	5,400
Hashidate....	Yokos. 1891	"	4,278	5,400
Yoshino....	England 1892	"	4,267	15,768
Fuso....	" 1877	iron	3,777	3,650
Naniwa....	" 1885	steel	3,700	7,004
Tokachiho....	" 1885	"	3,700	7,004
Akitsushima....	Yokos. 1892	"	3,150	8,516
Chiyoda....	England 1890	"	2,439	5,678
Kongo....	" 1877	comp.	2,284	2,535
Hiyel....	" 1877	"	2,284	2,535
Tsukuba....	India 1881	wood	1,678	828
Takao....	Yokos. 1888	iron	1,778	2,332
Yayeyama....	Yokos. 1880	steel	1,609	5,400
Tenryo....	" 1883	wood	1,547	1,267
Katsuragi....	" 1885	comp.	1,502	1,692
Yamato....	Onoh. 1885	"	1,502	1,622
Musashi....	Yokos. 1884	"	1,502	1,622
Tsukushi....	England 1880	steel	1,372	2,433
Kaimon....	Yokos. 1882	wood	1,367	1,267
Amagi....	" 1877	"	926	720
Banjo....	" 1878	"	667	659
Oshima....	Onoh. 1891	steel	640	1,217
Maya....	" 1896	iron	622	710
Atago....	Yokos. 1887	iron	622	710
Chokai....	Ishikawa 1887	iron	622	710
Akagi....	Ono'ma 1888	steel	622	710
Hosho....	England 1898	wood	521	217

The vessels unfit for service were as follows:

Ryujō....	England 1865	comp.	2,571	....
Jingel....	Yokos. 1876	wood	1,464	....
Kasuga....	England 1891	"	1,280	1,217
Manju....	Ono'ma 1887	"	877	....
Manju....	" 1880	"	877	....
Tsushima....	Kawa'ki 1880	"	543	....
Ishikawa....	Ishikawa jima 1886	"	233	....

Total.....35 65,526 95,251

The total number of the crews carried by these vessels was 7,198 officers and men, while the total number of guns amounted to 392.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

An adjourned meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 will be held on Saturday, May 12, 1894, at 4 p. m., in the old U. S. Senate chamber, southeast corner Chestnut and 8th streets, Philadelphia, Pa., to receive and consider the report of the delegates to the joint convention (convened in Philadelphia on the 14th ult.) on the proposed union with similar societies in other States.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO GEN. WALLACE.

(From the Chicago Daily Tribune.)

Young Wife (in tears)—O Gerald! What do you think! The canary has gone to laying eggs!

Unfeeling Husband—I don't see anything heartbreaking in that, Elsie. It's a perfectly proper thing for a canary to do.

Young Wife—Yes, but I've always called it Ben!

Unfeeling Husband—Well, you can call it Ben Hur now.

It is narrated that during the war two regiments of Arkansas troops, the 1st and the 2d, were passing along a road through one of the border States. Some stragglers from the 1st entered a farmhouse and took possession of everything in sight that struck their fancy, chickens, pigs—everything. A poor old woman who happened to be at home, looked on disconsolate at this robbery, but seeing that protest availed nothing, she was led to say: "There is one thing of which soldier, one of the party of marauders, 'You cannot rob me of my faith in the Lord,' replied the woman, who was a good Christian. 'No, ma'am, we can't, but you had better look out sharp; the 2d Arkansas is close behind us and will soon be along, and if they find it they are apt to take it too.'" answered the insolent and irreverent freebooter as he passed out the doorway.

THE STATE TROOPS.

First Battery, New York—Capt. Wendel.

The annual inspection and muster of the 1st Battery was the best yet made in the history of this organization. Great care had been taken to make uniforms, brasses, arms and equipments as presentable as possible, and with the result that their appearance was simply perfect, and a more cleanly and attentive body of men than that could be desired, their set-up too was good, and the movements they did execute were performed with snap and intelligence. The result of the muster was 88 officers and men present, out of 89 on the roll. Only one man was absent. Last year the figures were: Present, 90; absent, 2. An inspection of horse equipments, lockers, field pieces and other property, was made by the inspecting officers, and they were found to be properly cared for. Four sections of the battery were put through a standing gun drill by Captain Wendel, and also by Lieutenant Koehler, and was creditably executed. The section on the right, however, was not as prompt as the others in executing the movements. The firing by battery was excellent.

3d Battery, New York—Capt. Rasquin.

The annual inspection and muster of this command was held at the armory on May 4 by General McGrath, assisted by Colonel Sanger and resulted in a most creditable showing. There were present 76 officers and men out of an aggregate membership of 85. The number of absent was one officer and eight men. At the inspection in October last the number present was 68, and 8 absent, out of an aggregate of 76 on the roll. Following the inspection there was a howitzer drill in command of Lieutenant Boyce, and a saber drill in command of Lieutenant Lalng, both of which were finely executed.

Seventh New York—Col. Appleton.

The regiment will parade in fatigue uniform for instruction at Van Courtlandt Park on May 26, assembling at the armory at 8:55 a. m. Next week the regiment will proceed to Creedmoor as follows: C and B, May 14; E and F, May 15; A and D, May 16; I and K, May 17; H and G, May 18. Assembly at the armory in each case at 7:10 a. m. The company volley match which was shot at the armory range on May 5 was one of the most interesting competitions of the season, and was won by Co. D, Captain Fisk. Each company could enter a team of 24 men, who fired 7 shots per man, each in squads of six men, at the off-hand range. The firing was at the word of command, and there was a time limit of half an hour for each team. The prize was a handsome bronze figure, presented by Lieut.-Col. Geo. Moore Smith. The highest possible score was 840 points, and the following is the aggregate score of each team, in order of merit: Co. D, Captain Fisk, 598; Co. H, Captain Lydecker, 597; Co. A, Captain Conover, 591; Co. F, Captain Rand, 584; Co. I, Captain Harper, 579; Co. G, Captain Weston, 572; Co. C, Captain Poilard, 559; Co. B, Captain Nesbitt, 545; Co. E, Captain Rhodes, 532; Co. K, Captain Kirkland, 500. The armory range is to undergo some elaborate changes.

Eighth Battalion New York—Maj. Chauncey.

The 8th Battalion, N. Y., under Major Chauncey, was at Creedmoor for rifle practice on May 7, and an extremely heavy wind bothered the shooters in the afternoon. Out of 165 men present 68 qualified as marksmen. In the volley firing, out of 1,300 shots fired, 379 hit the target. The result of the shooting in detail is given below:

Company.	Marksmen.	Volley firing.	Hits.
B. Captain Young.....	17	350	123
C. Captain Mooney.....	10	340	87
D. Captain Jarvis.....	15	400	103
F. Captain Nettel.....	18	270	66
F. S. and N. C. S.....	6	...	...
Supernumerary.....	2	...	...
	68	1,300	379

Twelfth New York—Col. Dowd.

For the purpose of instruction and exercise in extended order drill, Colonel Dowd directs the 12th N. Y. to assemble at the armory at 1 p. m. May 19 and proceed to Van Courtlandt Park. At the annual meeting of the regimental athletic club, Lieutenant-Colonel Butt was elected president, Lieut. T. W. Huston, vice-president; Dr. J. W. McKay, treasurer; Sergeant Birrell, Co. D, secretary, and Sergeant Adair, Co. C, recording secretary. The regiment has been doing some tall recruiting of late, and within the past four weeks there have been 38 new enlistments. On July 3 and 4 Co. K, Captain Blake, will, in conjunction with Co. H, 71st Regiment, Captain Fisher, proceed to Van Courtlandt Park, and encamp, devoting the time to guard and outpost duty.

Fourteenth New York—Col. Michell.

The regiment will attend divine service at the Stimson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on May 12, when the Rev. J. O. Peck, chaplain of the regiment, will preach the sermon, and his subject will be "The Soldier's Part in the World's Moral Advancement." The 1st Battalion, in command of Major Crane, was at Creedmoor on May 8 for rifle practice, and out of 200 men shooting 117 qualified as marksmen, divided as follows:

	Marksmen.	Volley firing.	Hits.
F. S. and N. C. S.....	11	170	46
Co. A.....	11	240	101
Co. C.....	28	330	86
Co. H.....	16	470	116
Co. I.....	16	280	108
	117	1,490	457

Twenty-third New York—Col. Smith.

Colonel Smith, under date of May 7, announces the death of Lieut. Richard Oliver, Commissary of Subsistence, which occurred at his home on May 5. He had been a faithful member of the regiment for close on ten years and was greatly interested in rifle practice in the regiment, presenting various medals for competition, and was for seven years on the regimental team and three years on the New York State team at Creedmoor. "A good citizen, a faithful and true soldier, and an honest, upright man," says Colonel Smith, "we will indeed miss him from our councils, but the pleasures we have had in our associations with him, and the memories that are left, will be highly appreciated by us all." The funeral services took place from the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on May 8, and were largely attended by members of different organizations. Colonel Smith invites the active

and veteran members of the regiment to attend divine service on Sunday, May 20, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The assembly will be at the armory at 6:45 p. m. The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Co. A and G, May 22, under Lieut.-Col. De Forest; B, C and D, May 23, under Major Holmes; E, F and I, May 24, under Lieut.-Col. De Forest; F, S. and N. C. S. and Cos. H and K, May 26. Capt. W. A. Stokes is detailed as acting I. R. F. Co. I has won the rifle shoot at the armory for the Seth Thomas clock, on a score of 534. On the evening of May 12 a team from Co. B will shoot a match at the armory with a team from the 4th Separate Co., of Yonkers.

69th Battalion, N. Y.—Major Duffy.

In the first general practice of the battalion at Creedmoor 77 men qualified as marksmen out of 228 practicing. K qualified the largest number of marksmen and also made the greatest number of hits in the volley firing. The shooting in detail was as follows:

	Marksmen.	Volley firing.	Hits.
F. S. and N. C. S.....	3	...	...
Co. A, Capt. McCauley.....	12	150	27
Co. C, Capt. O'Connell.....	10	80	25
Co. D, Capt. Desmond.....	18	219	56
Co. I, Capt. Healy.....	11	230	47
Co. K, Capt. Lynch.....	23	320	94
	77	960	240

71st New York—Col. Greene.

The first open air drill on Van Courtlandt parade this season was inaugurated on May 5 by this command under the most favorable circumstances. The day turned out to be a perfect one—"regular Fitzgerald weather," as some of the enthusiasts put it. The regiment proceeded to Van Courtlandt from the Grand Central Depot, and through the courtesy of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, were switched on the tracks of the Northern road at High Bridge, and thus saved the annoyance of having to change cars.

The regiment arrived at Van Courtlandt at 10:30, and immediately began company drills in extended order, carrying out the programme of Monday and Tuesday at the Camp of Instruction, including the squad, section, platoon and company in extended order. Non-commissioned officers as a rule seemed to know their duties well, and the men were fairly steady and alert, although quite a number of them seemed to think that in extended order talking and straggling are permitted, and there was too much of this done. They were kept hard at work until 12:30, when dinner call was sounded, and an hour's rest allowed, the officers taking lunch at the Manor House and having as their guests General Fitzgerald, Assistant Adjutant General Olin and Captain Roosevelt, the Park Commissioners and others. After dinner the nine companies were consolidated into four of 32 files front, and under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Downs, the companies being commanded by Captains Smith, Keck, Sprague and Whittle. The battalion, in extended order, was the instruction, and companies I, Captain Sprague, and K, Captain Keck, were designated the firing line, and moved forward and deployed in good shape, Co. B, Captain Smith, and A, Captain Whittle forming the reserve.

The extension was made toward Vault Hill rapidly and without confusion. The firing line was reinforced with skill and judgment and the movement reflected great credit upon the non-commissioned officers and officers, especially as some of the latter who came from the Seventh were having their first experience in extended order as officers. The use of commands instead of signals and whistle calls by officers seemed to inflict unnecessary labor and effort upon them. The 71st should teach its men to obey signals as readily as commands. The whistle at the firing line seems an absolute necessity, and the sooner its use is general the better. The men did not pay that strict attention in all cases and were observed laughing and talking while advancing, and as a consequence failing to obey commands quickly. If the regiment expects to secure a leading position in the brigade it must begin now to sternly repress unsteadiness of this character. After the final charge and rally at Vault Hill the regiment assembled and retreated in extended order, the companies being formed in reverse order, the center companies taking the flank and the flank companies the center, deploying and reinforcing the firing line while in retreat, until near the Manor House, when it again advanced under rapid fire, bayonets were fixed, and a charge followed, and rallies and assemblies were made in good shape. It was a good working drill and gave an opportunity for instruction not admissible in the armory. Of course there were minor errors, and in some cases officers were slow in getting their men in position, seeming a trifle at sea. There was no confusion, however, and the entire work of the day was most successful.

The attack and retreat were again repeated, this time under command of Major Francis, and the companies being in command of Captain Wells, Francis, Fisher and Timpon. This drill was also a success, but to the ordinary spectator it did not prove as lively as the preceding, as most of the blank ammunition had been shot away. The alignments of the firing line was well preserved, but it was noticeable that the command to cease firing was not always promptly obeyed, which was undoubtedly due to a failure of the men to hear, and although the bugle was used, it did not seem to be clearly understood. There were no casualties. The regiment was finally formed in close order and was drilled for a short time by Colonel Greene. The men were so plainly tired by their four hours of drill that the evolutions were not so successful, and this drill was cut short. It is to be hoped that arrangements for a better supply of water for the troops may be made in due time, and there should be some sanitary arrangements also. On the evening of May 28 Co. B, Captain Smith, will give a dramatic entertainment at the Harlem Opera House, entitled "Our Regiment," all the roles being assumed by members of the company.

The committee having in charge the recent entertainment have discovered that some \$1,140 due on advertising contracts has been unaccounted for by the programme publisher, and the board of officers have decided to prosecute him. All the companies have reported favorably on the establishment of a regimental paper similar to the 7th Regiment Gazette, and have appointed representatives. Colonel Greene has appointed Ord. Sergt. E. F. Austin Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Gould, resigned. The regiment will not parade on Decoration Day. Capt. W. C. Clark, of D, the senior captain of the regiment and the second senior in the State, has resigned. He has been in the service since 1859 and made a most acceptable speech to the officers in taking his farewell.

Massachusetts.

At the encampment of the 1st Brigade, in June, among changes in the hours of routine and duty will be guard mounting daily at 1:30 p. m., instead of immediately after breakfast, each organization to have its own drill hour, and "retreat" will be sounded at 6:40 a. m. A school for the commissioned officers of light batteries will be held at the South armory, Boston, May 14. Maj. Laurence N. Duchesney, 1st Battalion, Light Artillery, will preside, Maj. H. C. Cushing, 4th Art., U. S. A., will read a paper on light batteries. All commissioned officers of the militia are invited to be present. Adjutant-General Dalton fa-

vors the army campaign hat in place of the present white helmet, which the guard of the state is at present supplied with. The drill report of the 1st Infantry for the month of April shows that out of an aggregate enrollment of 680 officers and men, the average attendance was 50.21. There were 47 drills, which consumed in the aggregate 76½ hours. Cos. H and K, 2d Regiment of Infantry, have fallen below the standard of efficiency, and were on April 23 ordered disbanded. Captain Myles Standish, Ambulance Corps, is directed to divide his corps into two details. One each of such details to report for duty with the 1st and 2d Brigades at camp. Two new companies have been mustered into the 2d Infantry, one at Springfield, to be known as Co. H, and another at Worcester, to be known as Co. K. Lieut.-Col. G. F. Frost, 5th Inf., has been retired at his own request, after 10 years of service.

New Hampshire.

Adjutant-General A. D. Ayling announces the brigade of New Hampshire National Guard will encamp on the State ground at Concord commencing Saturday, June 16, and remain for seven days. Brig.-Gen. M. L. Lane, commanding brigade, is charged with the execution of this order, and with the arrangements for the transportation of his command. The 1st Battery, and Troop A, cavalry, will march to the camp ground. Brig.-Gen. Jerry P. Wellman, Inspector-General, will make the usual inspection of the troops, at the encampment. No additions to the regular state uniform will be permitted to be worn during the encampment, and officers and enlisted men will, at all times, appear in the proper uniform of their rank.

New Jersey.

The annual muster and inspection of the 4th Regiment, Colonel Abernethy, will be made by Lieut.-Col. C. Boltwood, Inspector, as follows: Field and staff and Cos. B, C, E and F, May 22, at 8 p. m., at City Armory, Jersey City; Co. H, at Armory, Jersey City, May 29, and Cos. A, D and G, at Library Hall, Jersey City, May 29. The Marion rifle range will be open for the use of the regiment on every Saturday until Oct. 6.

Various.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic having in charge the parade in New York city on May 30 cordially invites and requests all organizations who desire to parade in the grand column on the above date to send at once for parade blanks to Capt. Waldo Sprague, Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, at the armory of the 71st Regiment, Park avenue, 34th street, N. Y. city.

Drills of the 2d Battalion, 13th N. Y., under command of Major Luscomb, are ordered as follows: Cos. A and B Monday, May 14 and June 4; Co. F Tuesday, May 15 and June 5; Cos. G and K Wednesday, May 16 and June 6. Instruction in guard duty and extended order. Drill call at 8 p. m. The battalion commander may unite companies for the extension and may conduct the drill out of doors. The battalion will assemble in fatigue uniform, Saturday, June 23, at 3 p. m., for instruction in extended order and guard duty, at Prospect Park parade ground.

The 22d N. Y., Colonel Camp, will proceed to Van Courtlandt Park on the afternoon of May 12 for drill in extended order. The assembly at the armory will be at 12:45 p. m. The senior line officer of the regiment, Capt. G. F. Demarest, of Co. G, has resigned. Captain Demarest was a thoroughly reliable officer, just the kind of a one that would prove especially valuable in active service, when a cool head is needed. He joined Co. A as private in February, 1873; was promoted corporal March 19, 1874; sergeant, Sept. 28, 1874; 3d lieutenant, June 1, 1876, and Captain, March 11, 1878. Was discharged Oct. 12, 1880, and made Captain of Co. G Nov. 3, 1884.

The general practice of the 9th N. Y., Colonel Seward, at Creedmoor on May 1, 2 and 3, was very successful and is an improvement over last year. 254 men having already qualified as marksmen. The battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Rand qualified 64 men out of 135 practicing; the battalion under Major Japha qualified 83 out of 136, and the battalion under Major Lorigan qualified 112 out of 160 shooting. The regiment, it is expected, will parade on Decoration Day.

The organizations of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., who were at Creedmoor rifle range on May 5 experienced favorable weather for shooting. The following is the record of qualification: Troop A, Captain Roe, qualified 90 marksmen; the Signal Corps, in command of Lieutenant Hedge, 29; 4th Separate Co., of Yonkers, 35; 11th Separate Co., of Mount Vernon, 30; 17th, of Flushing, 42. The volley firing was as follows:

Organization.	Rounds.	Hits.
Troop A.....	880	235
4th Separate Co.....	280	60
11th Separate Co.....	410	116
17th Separate Co.....	400	125

The organizations of the National Guard of New York who will perform a tour of duty at the Camp of Instruction this season will be transported there by railroad. The commands from New York City and Brooklyn will embark on New York Central & Hudson River Railroad trains from the Grand Central Depot.

The 22d N. Y., Colonel Camp, will parade on Sunday, May 13, to attend divine service at St. Agnes' Church, assembling at the armory at 3:30 p. m. The Chaplain, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, S. T. D., will conduct the service.

Very much to the regret of the members of Co. I, 71st N. Y., Lieut. G. G. Tyson has resigned. He has, in order to help fill up the ranks of the company, offered \$50 to the member securing the greater number of recruits, and to promote the marksmanship of the company he has offered \$50 to the member making the highest score at Creedmoor. Lieutenant Tyson has also presented \$50 to the company toward furnishing its room. Lieut. A. M. Lichtenstein, of Co. H, a deserving and energetic young officer, has been tendered the first lieutenantcy of the company.

On May 9 several companies of Alabama State troops were under arms in their armories awaiting orders from the sheriff to avert trouble among some 1,000 State convicts at Pratt City. Advice from Akron, O., of the same date, state that city was under martial law, and that two companies of National Guard troops were on duty. The trouble is due to striking workmen, whose places have been filled by others.

COMING EVENTS.

May 13.—Parade of 14th N. Y. for Divine Service.
May 18.—Camp fire at armory of 14th N. Y.
May 20.—Parade, 23d N. Y., for Divine Service.
May 23.—Anniversary dinner of Co. C, 22d N. Y., at Arena.
May 23.—Review of 14th N. Y., at armory.
May 28.—Production of "Our Regiment," by Co. B, 71st N. Y., at the Harlem Opera House.
June 5 to 9.—Camp of 1st Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.
June 16.—Opening of State Camp, N. Y., at Peekskill.

June 16.—Camp of New Hampshire, N. G. at Concord for seven days.
 July 2 to 7.—Inter-State drill and encampment, Little Rock, Ark.
 July 8.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Wingham, Mass.
 July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Wingham, Mass.
 July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.
 Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.

DISCIPLINE IN THE MILITIA.

The "Armies of the United States," is the subject of an article in the "Round Table" supplement to "Harper's Young People" for April 17. Its text is the recent action of the militia of South Carolina. Speaking of the regular soldier, we are told that "To tear off his uniform and walk out of the post to which he belonged would mean a prompt court martial trial and severe punishment. The organized militia of the States is made up of men who go into it without expecting to give much time to it or to receive any pay. Most of the members feel more or less independent of the organization, and make a recreation and a pleasure of military affairs, rather than a business, as soldiers of the regular army do. Nevertheless, in case of war the militia would expect to fight as readily as the regulars. It is not so difficult to obtain a release from the militia as from the standing army, but until now militiamen have not waited until they were needed to enforce the laws before resigning. . . . In case of a war, about 125,000 soldiers and more than 10,000 officers could be in the field at a week's notice. If all these troops were properly drilled there is little doubt that they would be able to repulse any attack that is likely to be made by a foreign power. Officers of the regular army, however, assert that on the breaking out of hostilities the national troops would have to be depended on to do most of the fighting, and that it would require a year's campaign to bring the militia of the States up to the standard of European soldiers. Whether this is true or not, it is of great importance that the discipline in the militia be very strict, and that such acts of lawlessness as that of which the South Carolina troops were guilty the other day be made impossible in future."

The article in "Young People" is illustrated by a picture of the City Troop of Philadelphia, and one of a company of the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.—"The Army Officers' Examiner," by Col. W. H. Powell, will suit your purpose. John Wiley & Sons, New York city. Price, \$4.

TWO VETERANS.—If it be decided by the proper authority that your discharge was illegal and you are reinstated you will be entitled to the pay for the interim.

H. P. H.—The stripe on trousers of sergeants of the army is 1 inch wide, and corporals and lance-corporals $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The regulation to that effect is still in force.

VET.—E. P. Doherty, Armory 71st Regiment, New York, is the Grand Marshal of the N. Y. city G. A. R. this year; M. C. Shattuck, 620 Quincy street, Brooklyn, of the Brooklyn G. A. R.

D. H. M. asks: When will there be a vacancy at West Point for the Twelfth Congressional District, New York? Answer.—Candidates appointed for June, 1894. If admitted a vacancy will not occur in the usual course before June, 1898.

FIRST BATTERY asks what mark or insignia does a machinist artificer in a light battery wear on his arm in the New York Militia? Answer.—The insignia for a machinist or artificer is a horseshoe of cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, worn toe uppermost.

NEBRASKA asks where he can get books relating to life and work at West Point? Answer.—"Three Roads to a Commission," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and Farrow, "West Point," by Messrs. Wiley & Son, 53 East 10th St., New York city.

JONES.—Your transfer from the Hospital Corps to the line is practicable. Make an application, specifying the regiment and company to which you wish a transfer, and hand it to the Post Surgeon, ask him to recommend it, and forward it through the proper official channels.

L. G. asks how much pay a Government mail weigher receives. Answer.—From \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, and they have from 30 to 60 working days per year. The postal service for this purpose is divided into four districts, and each weighs once in four years. This is in connection with the railway mail service.

G. A. R. asks: When will the next Army Medical Board meet and how many vacancies are there in the Medical Corps? Answer.—There will be no meeting of the Medical Board for the next five years, should the army bill, which has just passed the House, be enacted. If that provision be eliminated, an examination of candidates for the corps will be held next fall.

J. S. K.—The cadets admitted to the U. S. Military Academy in September, 1893, were: Francisco Alcantara, Venezuela; Thomas Richard Cowell, Pennsylvania; Morton Earl Darrough, Illinois; Clarence Anderson Dougherty, Mississippi; Lewis Hamilton Foley, New York; Jorge Alberto Guirala, Salvador; Evans Harris Humphrey, Nebraska; James Justice, Texas; Thomas Byrd Whitted, Jr., North Carolina.

21st Infantry asks: (1) What is the duty of No. 1 sentinel between retreat and the hour for challenging on the approach of an officer entitled to inspect the guard? (2) What relation does Par. 170, Manual of Guard Duty, bear on such a case? Answer.—(1) The same as at any other time during the day (reveille to retreat), except that he does not turn out the guard. (2) Par. 170 explains how the guard is turned out after retreat for any officer entitled to inspect it.

S. S. C. asks how many bands are there in the U. S. Navy, and how many men are there in each? Is there a book of instructions, or duties of Army or Navy musicians? If so, where can I obtain it? Answer.—There is a band on every flagship in the Navy and at the Navy Yards of Brooklyn, Boston, Washington, Mare Island, etc., of 16 to 18 pieces. Since the U. S. Regulations were adopted there has been no book published on drum and fife instruction. The regulation has a few drum and fife calls, that are now played instead of the old music calls. The best instruction we know of for drum and fife is Geo. B. Bruce's book, which can be procured of W. A. Pond & Co., Union Square, N. Y. city. This book has the original fife music which is played up to date, and also instructions for drum and fife, details of musicians, duties of band, etc. Drum-Major Hill, of the 9th N. Y., and others strongly recommend it, and he would be pleased to give you instruction if desired.

The Prince's Tutor.—"And now we come to the Emperor Calligula. What does your Royal Highness know of him?" The Prince is silent. Tutor—"Quite right, sir. The less said about such a monster the better!"—"To-day."

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

The fourth annual convention of military surgeons, representing surgeons of the Regular Army, Navy and National Guard, began in Washington on the 1st inst., the proceedings of the first day's session being reported last week.

The second day's session was most interesting. The surgeons listened to the reading of papers and discussed their contents until 4 o'clock, when they paid their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland, and after dinner they gathered again for a three hours' session to hear other papers read.

An executive session was held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the closing up of routine work. The nominating committee were first in session nearly an hour behind closed doors. Some lively debate over the merits of various candidates took place, for, by the power vested by the association in the committee, a nomination was equivalent to an election. When the committee adjourned and reported the result to the association, the secretary cast a ballot which elected the following officers:

President, Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; first vice-president, Col. Louis W. Read, of the Pennsylvania National Guard; second vice-president, Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; secretary, Lieut.-Col. Enstathius Chancellor, medical director of the Missouri National Guard; treasurer, Maj. Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, Ohio National Guard; chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing year, Maj. Albert H. Briggs, of Buffalo, surgeon of the New York National Guard.

A committee was appointed to convey to General Sternberg the announcement of his selection as president. President Senn resigned the chair to the newly elected first vice-president, Colonel Read, Captain Grant of Kentucky; Colonel Foster and Major Hoff were appointed a committee to adopt a special badge to be worn by members of the association. The secretary was authorized to reprint 500 copies of volume 1 of the proceedings of this association.

The finance committee reported the receipts of the past year \$1,167.50 and the disbursements \$1,137.80.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee to consider the relation of the Red Cross Society to the medical department of the National Guard and to the regular medical service of the Army.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that steps be taken to secure to the medical officers of the National Guard and of the Naval Reserve all the privileges of the Army and Navy medical schools, which are now accorded to the officers of the Army and Navy.

The following papers were read. Though the list appears in the Journal of March 31, we repeat it here: President's address; "Abdominal Surgery on the Battlefield," Col. Nicholas Senn, Surg. Gen., N. G. Ill.; Symposium on transportation of the sick and wounded—"History," Col. Chas. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; "Litter," Maj. Valery Havard, Surg. U. S. A.; "Railway," Col. Louis W. Read, Surg. Gen., N. G. Penn.; "On Board Ship," Albert L. Gihon, Med. Dir., U. S. N.; "Ambulance," 1st Lieut. Myles Standish, Surg., M. V. M.; "Notes on the Introduction of Tent-Field Hospitals in War," Col. R. J. D. Irwin, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; "The Medical Officer at the Summer Encampments," Lieut.-Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; "Easy Methods of Carrying Out the Principles of Aseptic Surgery," Col. Robert Reyburn, late Surg. and brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. Vols.; "Equipment and Instruction of Sanitary Soldiers," Capt. Chas. F. Mason, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; "A Field Kitchen Wagon," Capt. H. O. Perley, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; "The Personal Equipment of the Sanitary Soldier," 1st Lieut. Geo. D. Deming, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; "The Action of Rattlesnake Venom upon the Bactericidal Power of the Blood Serum," Capt. Chas. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; "The Relation of the National Guard Surgeon to the Medical Profession and to the Community," Capt. T. C. Clark, Asst. Surg., N. G. Minn.; "Saber Wounds," Col. R. E. Giffen, Surg. Gen., N. G. Minn.; "The Special Training of the Medical Officer," Col. Chas. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; "A New Sanitary Appliance in the First Line of Battlefield Assistance," Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A.; "Some Notes on the Late Civil War," Col. Richard F. Michel, Surg. Gen., Ala.; "Destructive Effects of the Krug-Jorgensen Rifle Projectiles at the Actual Ranges," Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; "Camp Hospitals," Maj. Lawrence C. Carr, Surg., N. G. O.; "Progress of Medico-Military Science in the National Guard of New Jersey," Brig.-Gen. Jno. D. McGill, Surg. Gen., N. G. N. J.; "The Remote Effects of Gunshot Wounds of the Extremities," Lieut.-Col. C. M. Woodward, ex-Surg. Gen., Mich.; "Notes on the Transportation of Sick and Wounded," Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; "Case of Gunshot Wound of Liver," Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; "The Treatment of Gonorrhoea in Military Practice," Maj. G. Frank Lydston, Surg., N. G. Ill.; "Description of a New Litter," Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION.

The Committee of the District of Columbia Commandery have elected as officers: Commander, U. S. N.; senior vice-commander, Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. Army; junior vice-commander, Gen. Cecil Clay, U. S. V.; recorder, Maj. William P. Huxford, U. S. Army; registrar, Engineer Robert H. Gunnell, U. S. N.; treasurer, Maj. Marcus S. Hopkins, U. S. V.; chancellor, Capt. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. Army; chaplain, Chaplain James H. Bradford, U. S. V.; council, Gen. Joseph Dickinson, U. S. V.; Capt. James A. Sawyer, U. S. Army; Capt. Noble, U. S. V.; Capt. Geo. H. Joyce, U. S. Marine Corps, and Captain Howard L. Prince, U. S. V.

Four hundred and fifty members of the New York Commandery met at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, the interest in the annual election bringing out an unusual number. The officers elected were as follows: Commander, Gen. Horace Porter; junior vice-commander, Comdr. Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N.; recorder, Maj. Thomas B. Odell; registrar, Capt. Luis F. Emilio; treasurer, Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blake; chaplain, the Rev. M. J. Creamer. There were so many tickets in the field that another election will be required for other officers.

This Commandery has adopted the very unusual and senseless plan of leaving the matter of nominations for office open to the Commandery. As the result, there were many opposing candidates that no one had the necessary majority of votes for Senior Vice-Commander.

After cigars were lighted and coffee served General Swaney, who presided, introduced Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham, the hero of Rio Janeiro, who was greeted with tremendous cheers and the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." The Admiral made a few remarks in response to his greeting, and then set down amid another storm of cheers. Then a series of resolutions was adopted in congratulation of General Swaney, the retiring commander. Gen. Horace Porter was introduced and gave an interesting account of the "Surrender at Appomattox."

A number of women were present, and they were invited to seats in the banquet hall. There was also the singing of war ballads by the entire assemblage and other informal speeches followed. A feature of the dinner was the reception of the "Colors," when every one within hearing must have been stirred as

the cheers rang out to greet the color-bearer, while the National hymn was being played.

It was the last dinner and the last meeting of the commandery of the season. The new members elected were Master Charles H. Brantingham, of the Navy; Maj. John Egan, of the 1st Artillery; Capt. Edgar P. Putnam, Jacob Knapp, Silas G. Mackey, Reuben J. Myers and Levi D. Sheets, Lieuts. William Ranta, Jr., Dennis Beach and John C. Curtis, and, by inheritance, William M. Dubois, Albert J. Myer, Judson H. Bailey, William O. Fitch and John A. Wilson.

Among the many present were Rear-Admiral Benham, Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Col. Eli Parker, John McEntee, W. D. Mann, W. C. Church, Chief Engineer George W. Magee, Pay Director John H. Stephenson, Paymasters George De F. Barton and Geo. Wilson, Capt. James H. Barker, Maj. H. A. Wilkin, Joseph F. Land and Charles R. Hickox, Lieut. R. M. Patterson, Gens. George S. Greene, Horatio C. King, Stewart L. Woodford and Anthony Allaire, Lieuts. James Parker, Philip B. Lowe, Henry E. Rhoades and Aaron Vanderbilt, Maj. William S. Diller, John B. Lockwood and William H. Appleton, Col. Robert H. Moses, Frederick S. Benson and Jed Payne, Capt. William Wilson, E. L. Zallinski, Ray Gordon, Charles J. Chatfield and Frederick Spencer, Edward Trenchard, Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis, Paymaster A. Noel Blake, Col. O. F. Middleton, Chief Engr. B. F. Woods, Charles Roberts, the humorist; Capt. Plain White and Surgeon J. W. Hyde.

The ticket for officers, Colorado Commandery, is as follows: Commander, Col. Wesley Brainerd; Senior Vice-Commander, Capt. Harper M. Orshod; Junior Vice-Commanders, Capt. Myron W. Reed, Col. Jas. H. Platt; Recorder, Capt. James R. Saville; Registrar, Maj. Lewis A. Kent; Chancellor, Lieut. Joseph Davis; Treasurer, Lieut. John D. Small; Chaplains, Capt. Myron W. Reed, Maj. John A. Lennon; Council, Col. Henry C. Merriam, Lieut. Julius H. Russell, Capt. Wm. B. Truitt, Lieut. George A. Myer, Mr. Earl M. Cranston, Maj. Scott J. Anthony, Col. Geo. E. Randolph, Maj. Victor A. Elliott, Lieut. W. S. Decker, Col. M. H. Fitch.

The California Commandery ticket for the ensuing year is: For Commander, Capt. Chas. M. Kinne, U. S. Vols.; Senior Vice, Gen. Wm. Rufus Shafter, U. S. A.; Junior Vice, Chief Engineer Joseph Trillier, U. S. N.; Recorder, Col. Wm. Renwick Smedberg, U. S. A.; Registrar, Lieut. Horace Wilson, U. S. Vols.; Treasurer, Capt. John Charles Currier, U. S. Vols.; Chancellor, Col. Jesse Buch Fuller, U. S. Vols.; Chaplain, Post Chaplain John Harrison Macomber, U. S. A.; Council, Lieut. Samuel Woolsey Backus, U. S. Vols.; Maj. Ernst August Denicke, U. S. Vols.; Paymaster, Henry Titus Skelding, U. S. N.; Capt. Edward Tracy Allen, U. S. Vols.; Captain William Theodore Yeatnam, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 9, 1894.
 The encouraging accompaniments of delightful weather, the sweet strains of the band and an interested and sympathetic crowd of spectators, failed to bring success to the Cadet baseball team in the match with the Union College nine last Saturday afternoon. The honors were pretty evenly divided however, and the contest very close from beginning to end. The final score showed two points in favor of the victors—Union, 4; West Point, 2. The Princeton consolidated team comes next on the list. An exciting game is anticipated.

Charging by platoons and the discharging of pistols at full gallop lend additional interest to the morning cavalry drill at this season. The monolith will at length assume its perpendicular position during the present week. It is expected.

Mrs. Edmund D. Smith gave a rare treat to a number of her friends in the form of a musical Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The programme included two English, one Scotch and five American songs.

Majs. Joseph K. Carson, Valery Havard and Edward B. Moseley will constitute the medical board which will meet at West Point on June 1, for the physical examination of the members of the graduating class and of the candidates for admission.

Captain Macnulty is saying good-bye to his friends at the post previous to his near departure for his new station.

Among the many prominent men who have been appointed as members of the Board of Visitors to West Point this year are Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, who will be remembered as having been present at the graduating exercises while occupying the position of Secretary of War; Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, formerly Archdeacon of New York, now rector of St. John's, Washington.

George H. Craig, of Alabama, is the father of Cadet Craig.

European trips during the coming summer are contemplated by a number of the officers stationed at the post. Among those who will spend the summer leave in this way are Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Rabbitt.

Mrs. Postlethwaite, who sailed for Europe last Saturday, was accompanied by her daughter and by her son, Mr. J. Ellis Postlethwaite. There is as yet no Mrs. J. Ellis Postlethwaite.

Several typographical errors which might cause some confusion in the minds of the friends of the persons alluded to will be corrected if the paragraph published in last week's letter is thus elucidated: Miss Berard, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Vogdes, is visiting the family of Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., at Iowa City, Ia., where Lieutenant Vogdes is stationed on college detail (at the university). Miss Mott is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Mott. Mrs. George B. Sanford, wife of Col. G. B. Sanford (retired), is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dyer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 8, 1894.
 Dr. Josh Hartwell, of New York, who coached the football team this year, has been visiting Annapolis friends for the past few days. Dr. Hartwell had the boat's crew out for practice Monday. It is probable that the members of this year's eight-oared crew will be chosen from the following cadets: Churchill, Kimball, Palmer, Overstreet, McCarthy, Vestal, Reeves, Craven, McCauley, Hart, fourth class, will be coxswain. There will be but one race this year, that with the University of Pennsylvania, on June 3.

Football practice has been discontinued until the fall.

A very large number of candidates have reported for the entrance examinations.

Mrs. Lieutenant Bartlett gave a well attended tea on Saturday last, to meet Miss Wood.

The practice ship Monongahela arrived from Norfolk on Thursday last. Lieutenant Osterhaus brought her up. The second, third, and fourth classes have been drilling on her during the present week.

The cadets defeated the Baltimore Y. M. C. A. baseball team on Saturday; score, 17 to 16.

Several changes in the force of skilled laborers at the Academy have taken place lately.

The physical examination of the returned cadets, class of '92, is now in progress.

The President has appointed the following Board of

Visitors to the Naval Academy: John K. Cowan, Baltimore; Prof. S. B. Langley, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Scott Shipp, Lexington, Va.; Mr. Charles H. Wilcox, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. C. T. Brady, Leavenworth, Kan.; John C. Pegram, Providence, R. I.; Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT OMAHA, NEB.

A dispatch of May 9 to the New York "Times" says: The Indian company of U. S. soldiers at Fort Omaha is now a thing of the past. The soldiers have been formally discharged and have started for their reservations. Monday, being pay day, the Indians received their discharge about noon and were paid off. Their first move was to strike for town and buy spring suits of citizens' clothes. Some bought parasols and calico to take to their squaws. Some bought \$2 watches; nearly all got bright new and cheap valises, and all purchased revolvers and from one to six bottles of whiskey. They all got drunk, and some of them made much hideous by shouting and firing off revolvers. Finally they left for the reservation at Pine Ridge.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE, VA.

May 8, 1894.
Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, Engineer Department, was at the post May 2, making arrangements for the care of the engineer property, prior to the departure of Lieutenant Zinn.

Maj. and Mrs. E. B. Moseley entertained their friends with a musicale on the evening of May 2. U. S. S. "Monongahela" passed the fort at 4 p. m. May 2, under tow, bound for Annapolis. "Vesuvius" hoisted anchor at 7 a. m. May 3, for the Norfolk Navy Yard, to obtain a supply of torpedoes. The "Miantonomoh" came in from Yorktown on the evening of May 4, and went on to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The U. S. S. "Atlanta" dropped her anchor in Hampton Roads, 3:30 p. m., May 5.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, Fifth Art., arrived at the post May 6, on a short visit, he having just been promoted captain, and is on a trip East settling up private business.

Mr. Charles Smith, Chief of the Appointment Division of the War Department, was at the post on a short visit, May 6.

Capt. C. P. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, was at the post on a short visit. His health has not been good of late, and having had an operation performed he came here for a week's rest and quiet. We are more than glad to see him and hope for his speedy entire recovery.

1st Lieut. W. P. Duvall, Fifth Art., is ordered to Sandy Hook, N. J., on duty connected with the preparation of a manual for the service of the 8-inch B.-L. R. and 12-inch B.-L. mortar, soon to be mounted at the post.

1st Lieut. C. L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, arrived at the post on the evening of May 7, and is stopping with Lieut.-Col. W. A. Marye, Commandant, Fort Monroe Arsenal.

Paymaster Simpson, of the "Detroit," who was accidentally wounded at Rio some three or four months ago, is here on a visit. He is still suffering from his wound and a subsequent fall, and has to use crutches. Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, of the receiving-ship "Vermont," now at New York, is at the Hygieia.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Medical Director Irwin, of Chicago, is visiting her son, Lieut. Geo. Le R. Irwin, of the garrison.

The Marquis de Chambord, of the French Legation, was here last week, the guest of Captain and Mrs. Story.

The Government proposes building a new breakwater along the line of the electric road, in rear of the new quarters and old stables, to prevent further encroachments by the sea.

Dr. R. R. Ball, Medical Department, on duty at this post, it is understood, is about to be ordered to duty at Fort Adams, R. I. Maj. E. B. Moseley, surgeon, on duty at this post, has been ordered to attend the Board for Physical Examination of Cadets, which meets at West Point, N. Y., on June 1.

The troops of this command have not been unduly frightened at the prospect of war with the Coxeites. MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT WOOD, N. Y. H.

May 6, 1894.
The military baseball teams around and about New York Harbor, which represent the garrisons of Forts Wadsworth, Columbus, Schuyler, Wood, Davids Island and Wileys Point, commenced a series of ten games on Saturday, May 5. The little garrison of Fort Wood, with its single company from which to select the material that for the past year has so gallantly represented it, is jubilant in the extreme over yesterday's game with Fort Wadsworth. The game took place at Fort Columbus, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. After it was over, the Fort Wood boys proceeded to entertain their defeated friends in the old accustomed way.

PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

Fort Wood.	Fort Wadsworth.
Rodenstein.....Third base.....	Chlure
Webster.....First base.....	Byrnes
Guiney.....Left Field.....	Langdon
Munson.....Center.....	Craft
Dwyer.....Pitcher.....	Landerfeld
Cole.....Right field.....	Noonan
Harkins.....Second base.....	Kretzer
Strode.....Short stop.....	Whetmore
Hofchiss.....Catcher.....	Peck

Score: 30 to 15.
Umpire: Corporal Richard, 1st Artillery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT RILEY, KAN.

May 6, 1894.
The Third Cavalry Squadron, commanded by Maj. L. T. Morris, proceeded to the target range on the 28th ult., and the annual carbine practice began promptly on the morning of the 1st inst. The weather has been so far, with one or two exceptions, favorable for that purpose and some excellent scores are reported to be made.

Merciless death entered the home of Lieutenant and Mrs. Tompkins May 3 and their infant son closed his eyes for his everlasting sleep; the mourning parents have the sympathy of the entire garrison.

Maj. Whiteside, Seventh Cav., who rejoined from sick leave, has been ordered for duty at Fort Myer, Va., and Major Baldwin, same regiment, will take station at this post, having been relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Miss Kaufman, daughter of Major Kaufman, retired, is visiting Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. J. F. Bell paid a brief visit to Kansas City last week.

Major Morris has appointed 1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Third Cav., Squadron Adjutant, while in camp at the target range.

A dancing pavilion will be built at the target camp for use of officers and ladies.

OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT KEOGH, MONT.

April 30, 1894.
Our garrison was thrown into a state of excitement about eleven o'clock last Wednesday morning by the receipt of telegraphic orders from Department Headquarters to intercept the Montana Division of Coxey's Army, under command of William Hogan and James Cunningham, which had taken forcible possession of a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad and was rapidly approaching this post. Colonel Page, our commanding officer, at first proposed to hold them at this point, and arrangements were made to run the train on a sidetrack and surprise them by advancing in line of squads from places of concealment.

About dark it was ascertained that the Commonwealth Army was delayed at Forsyth, about 40 miles west of here, and another order was received from Colonel Swaine, the Department Commander, to

advance upon them and capture them there. A train was quickly made up and about half-past nine six companies of the 22d Inf., under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Page, with Mr. Dorsey, the railroad superintendent, in the engine cab, started for Forsyth. The run was made in about an hour.

Great apprehension was felt that the Coxeites would hear of our movements and send a wild engine to collide with our train. We were flagged at Forsyth by one of the Commonwealth Army, and almost before the train stopped the troops were out and formed in two lines. Company "H," under command of Captain Ketchum, moved at once to the depot, where they found the enemy's train just ready to start. Mr. Dorsey ordered the engineer and fireman of the engine to get down, but was told to go to a warm place. A corporal and four men immediately mounted the engine and threw the men from the cab, when they were arrested and turned over to Captain Lockwood's company for safe keeping. Hogan was next arrested and the rest of his men retreated to their cars, where they were quickly surrounded and guarded until morning. Just before daylight Cunningham was arrested by Lieutenant Swaine, Officer of the Guard, and confined in the car with Hogan and the other two men, and the capture was complete.

The excitement was increased by the news that reached Fort Keogh in the afternoon that two U. S. deputy marshals had been killed while attempting to capture the train at Billings, Mont. Sunday evening the entire army, guarded by Companies "A," "C" and "H" under command of Major Liscum, started for Helena, where the men will be tried for burglary and grand larceny by the U. S. courts, the other three companies returning to Fort Keogh. "Don't monkey with your Uncle Sam, Mr. Hogan." H.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SNELLING, MINN.

May 7, 1894.
Orders No. 65, April 29, for this post are as follows:

"In compliance with instructions from Headquarters, Department of Dakota, based on the orders of the President of the United States, the 1st battalion of the 3d Inf., Cos. A, B, D, G, with Maj. John H. Patterson, 3d Inf., in command, will proceed by rail at 6 o'clock a. m. to-day to Grand Forks, North Dak., for the purpose of aiding the U. S. Marshal of the District of North Dakota in executing the process of the U. S. Court. Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., with one acting hospital steward and two privates of the Hospital Corps, with the necessary medical supplies, will accompany the command. The companies will take their camp equipment and 10 days' rations—one day's cooked rations in haversacks, and one day's cooked rations in boxes, and the remaining eight days' rations packed for transportation. Each man will carry 40 rounds of ball cartridges in his belt, and each company will take 1,000 rounds of ammunition in boxes. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. The travel enjoined herein is necessary for the public service."

The expedition of the First Battalion, Third Inf., U. S. A., to Grand Forks, N. D., was, from a military standpoint, rather uneventful. It came to pass thus because the U. S. marshal had no U. S. court mandates to be executed and Maj. John H. Patterson in command preserved the dignity of the U. S. troops by refusing to have them unlawfully used. As some trouble was expected when the battalion left for their destination, those who remained at home felt quite a little anxiety as they saw their friends and relatives depart. All fears were dispelled, however, a few days later by the reports coming from Grand Forks. Although the journey constituted somewhat of a pleasant change from the monotony of garrison life, it was with happy heart that, on Friday last, all returned home and saw familiar faces once more.

"Measles" is still in vogue here. There is smallpox in St. Paul and nearly every one is being vaccinated.

Major Winne, Medical Department, has received his orders to go to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

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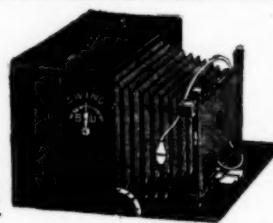
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HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

(Being the plain and veracious account (now made public for the first time) of a little frontier incident which marred the sociability of an otherwise pleasant and profitable evening at progressive poker—very progressive poker.)

At Noblarra, Bill an' me
Were sojournin' together,
I allers stuck to Bill an' he
Was better 'n a brother;
We used the same old cleanin' kit,
We chawed the same tobacco,
Slept side by side, got full, got tired—
Oh, nuthin' could be thicker.

An' so it happened, one pay-night,
A dough-boy, name o' Keat'n,
Across a quiet game o' draw,
Gave out 'at Bill was cheatin';
Bill let him have it with the left,
Between the eyes it landed,
An' bruski sent him off to sleep
Severely reprimanded.

Stan' clear! squar' off! the friends o' both
Sailed in to join the tussle,
No guns or knives as Dagos use
But good American muscle—
Off blouse an' at it! knuckles bare,
As hard as we were able,
With here an' there, p'raps, a chair,
An' here an' there a table.

Hoop la! hoorah! but, darn it all!
The middle of our fun in—
"Turn out the guard!" an', double time,
Some officers came runnin'.
But when they reached us—presto! change!
The room was quiet an' airy,
As e'er a proper, well-behaved,
Young ladies' seminary.

Magee an' Jones were sound asleep,
Their noses mashed an' bloody;
Delancey, with a broken thumb,
Was deep in tactics study;
To challenge 'em with doin' wrong
Would be a cruel libel,
While Sheehan hummed a baby-song,
An' Wilson read the Bible.

We bluffed; but, somehow, 'twouldn't work,
The Cap'n wouldn't tak' it,
An' to the guard-house half of us
Went scootin' like a rocket;
Court martialled? Naw! the Kernel he
Was such an' you'd delight in,
"Oh, damn it!" says he; "let 'em be,
A sojer's trade is fightin'."

WILL STOKES, G. O. the First.

MANUFACTURER TO CONSUMER.

One of the oldest distilling firms in the South, the E. L. Anderson Distilling Co., of Newport, Ky., has decided to withdraw its product from the jobbing and retail trades and to sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. This important step was taken to prevent the adulteration of its whiskeys which have attained a high reputation for purity and excellence, and it proposes to maintain this reputation and to give to the consumer the benefits of the large profits made by the middlemen. Special attention is called to the advertisement of particulars on another page.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The supervision of the accounts of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was assigned to a bureau of the War Department in December, 1892. Since then about 16,000 vouchers have been examined involving an expenditure of \$3,000,000. Formerly these accounts were not so rigidly subjected to any administrative supervision by the United States, but a corporation claimed the fullest control and almost final judgment, although the money appropriated for the support of the home has long been held to be public funds and must be placed only with a designated public depository. The accounts now receive the same careful scrutiny that is given to the disbursements made by army officers, although it seems a curious fact that the United States would be powerless to recover any money wrongfully expended by the disbursing officers of the home, as none of them are bonded to the Government. The executors of a former treasurer are said to have some \$18,000 recently in settlement and no losses. It is said, however, that the matter of the National Home accounting for any property in its possession has not yet been considered by the Secretary of War, although in the opinion of the Second Comptroller, such an accounting seems reasonable.

OUR ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The "Christian Herald" of New York, under the head of "Our Army's Spiritual Shepherds," gives sketches, with portraits, of Chaplains I. N. Ritter, C. G. Pierce, C. C. Bateman and Orville J. Nare, U. S. Army. Of Chaplain Ritter the article says he held many positions of responsibility. As a pastor he was energetic, and as an organizer his ability was acknowledged. He is a forcible and effective preacher. The qualities which distinguished him, in the immediate work of his own church, have characterized his labors as instructor and spiritual guide in the Army.

Of Chaplain Pierce: He has served for some years as chaplain of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, where his work is highly appreciated. On more than one occasion Chaplain Pierce has been commended by his superiors for his devotion to duty in the face of hardship and danger.

Of Chaplain Bateman: His appointment to the Army was made by President Benjamin Harrison, and was credited to Oregon, in which State he was at the time a pastor. Upon the nomination of Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator, Chaplain Bateman was made a delegate to the World's Congress of Temperance and the World's Parliament of Religions. A paper from his pen appears in the published proceedings of the first-named Congress. For more than a decade he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and magazines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

On the Offensive. An Army story by George I. Putnam New York. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Progress in Flying Machines, by O. Chanute, C. E. The American Engineer and Railroad Journal, New York.

Columbian Knowledge Series, edited by Professor Todd, No. 1. Total Eclipses of the Sun, by Mabel Loomis Todd. Illustrated. Boston, Roberts Brothers.

Abraham Lincoln. Complete works, comprising his speeches, letters, state papers and miscellaneous writings. Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Volumes 1 and 2. New York, Century Company.

The Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps, compiled from official sources by Lewis Randolph Hamersley, late Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps. Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersley & Co.

Discipline: Its Reason and Battle Value, by Lieut. Stewart Murray, 1st Battery Gordon Highlanders, London, Gale & Polden, Ltd., 2 Amen Corner, Finsbury Row, two shillings; post free to any part of the world.

The Diary of a Cavalry Officer in the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaign, 1800-1813, by the late Lieut.

Col. William Tompkinson, 10th Light Dragoons, edited by his son, James Tompkinson. London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York, MacMillan & Co.

The Army Officer's Examiner, containing questions and answers on all subjects prescribed for an officer's examination, together with rules to guide Boards of Examination. By Lieut.-Col. William H. Powell, 11th Infantry, U. S. Army. New York, John Wiley & Sons.

Our English Cousins, and The Exiles and Other Stories, by Richard Harding Davis. Cadet Days; a Story of West Point, by Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A. (Harper & Bros.)

Total Eclipses of the Sun is the title of a book written by Mabel Loomis Todd and edited by Prof. David P. Todd, Director of Amherst College Observatory. It is one of the Columbian Knowledge Series, published by Roberts Bros., of Boston, and is very instructive and entertaining reading, as it deals with the remote past and modern eclipses. Reference is made to the U. S. eclipse expedition to West Africa, in 1880, in charge of Professor Todd, and in connection with the part taken by naval officers, Admiral Walker is mentioned for perfecting the naval organization; and the late Captain Yates, commanding officer of the U. S. S. "Pensacola," during her entire African cruise, for his utmost faithfulness to the furtherance of all the objects of the expedition; and to P. A. Engineer Tobin, whose ready expedients on several occasions was of invaluable service.

The Gorton & Lidgerwood Company, 96 Liberty St., New York city, manufacturers of the Gorton house-heating boilers, will shortly issue a new edition of their book, "Modern House Heating," which bids fair to be in general demand. The work typographically will be a work of art and will contain a fund of practical information as to the best manner in which to heat dwellings and other structures efficiently and economically. An interesting installation of house-heating boilers are two No. 25 Gorton hot water boilers, set in twin connection, which have been used during the past winter for heating the Black & Baird office building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recollections of a Virginian in the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars, by Gen. Dabney Herndon Maury, ex-U. S. Minister to Columbia. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Uses of Compressed Air, with Illustrations, by Addison C. Rand. The Rubicon Press, New York.

THE NEW DRILL AND GUARD MANUAL.

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED.

For previous answers, see Infantry Drill Regulations with Addenda published by the Army and Navy Journal.

Note.—As these answers are intended for the benefit of all of our readers, we cannot undertake to answer questions by mail.

M. V. M. asks: In executing attention from parade rest the Drill Regulations say the left hand quits the piece opposite the right breast. Does that mean in front or at the side, when the piece is in the position of order arms? Answer.—In front of.

F. W. S. asks: (1) Is there such a movement as "Mark time" in double time? (2) If at a "present arms," an order came as "order arms," should it be of order arms? Answer.—(1) Yes. (2) No.

E. F. F. asks: If the sentinel at the post of the guard challenges the officer of the day, or field officer of the day, and calls the corporal of the guard, does the corporal, after receiving the countersign, turn out the guard for these officers without being ordered to do so by them, the time being between retreat and reveille? Answer.—No.

N. G. S. M.—Par. 85, page 35, D. R., says: "When

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., Cor. Fulton, New York.



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SIDE VIEW.

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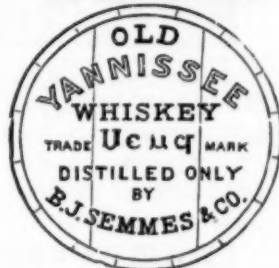
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lying down in double rank the rear rank men do not aim nor fire." Does this mean that they do not load either? If so, at the command cease firing, do they draw cartridge and replace it in the belt or box? Answer.—They load and draw cartridge unless otherwise directed by instructor.

P. D. asks how regimental parade concludes? Do the company officers pair their battalions, and are at once dismissed, or march with their companies to their battalion parade grounds, and there turn their companies over to their 1st sergeants, or do they march their companies to company parades, and there dismiss them? Answer.—As directed by the commanding officer.

E. H. S. asks: Are the guides of those companies which have changed direction posted, or are the guides of the companies executing the "front into line" the only ones to be posted, they being in prolongation of the line established by the companies executing "four left (or right)"? Answer.—Guides of near companies alone are posted.

"Many Readers" ask: A regiment consisting of eight companies, A to H, and formed into two battalions, how should the companies be designated for place in line, otherwise should regimental formation be adhered to, and a division made, or should regimental commander designate the several companies for each battalion? At the command on right into line by fours, or company, should men bring up their left arm, or is this only intended when a company is first formed? Answer.—Companies are assigned to battalions by the colonel. The place of each company in its battalion is determined by the rank of its captain.

G. A. quotes the fourth subdivision of par. 112, p. 114, Infantry Drill Regulations; par. 33, Inf. D. R., and the "Interpretations of Infantry D. R.," by Lieutenant French, p. 10, and says: "The following is my contention: Halt is given as either foot is coming (i. e., comes) to the ground, and not while the foot is in the air, as my friends claim. I contend that halt is the command of execution, as arms is in order arms. The cadence of the manual is that of quick time (par. 47), which is at the rate of 120 beats to the minute (par. 31). If, then, a company be on the march, and the command be carry arms (men being at right shoulder), the command arms is given as the left foot comes to the ground; then the first position of carry from right shoulder is arrived at as the right foot comes to the ground, the second position as the left foot, etc., for the reason that the cadence of each is the same. So that if a company be on the march, at the right shoulder, and the command halt be given as the left (or right) comes to the ground, it should take

1-240 of a minute to bring the rear foot by the side of the advanced foot, and 1-120 of a minute should elapse before the piece is brought to the first position of the order. In other words, I contend that the company should be completely halted before the piece is brought to the first position of the order, and others say that the first position is arrived at at the same time that the rear foot is planted. I will admit that I draw a very fine line, but I think that this nice distinction is necessary in order to arrive at a proper construction of the Drill Regulations. If I be right, the entire militia of this city executes this movement wrong." Answer.—The order and halt are executed at one command of execution, viz., halt; the three motions of the order in cadence; the halt, simply with promptness, each as described in the text, and without modifying the other.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

Patents granted May 1. Printed copies can be had for 15 cents each by Glasscock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Darché, Paris, France, recoil operated firearm.

E. A. Hollenbeck, Syracuse, N. Y., cocking mechanism for breakdown guns.

A. Colomes, Clermont-Ferrand, France, automatic life preserving buoy.

J. H. Althoff, New York, N. Y., breechloading ordnance.

H. A. Bruslein, Unieux, France, hardening projectiles and apparatus therefor.

Patents Granted May 8.

J. B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, safety breech lock for guns.

J. C. Michael, New York, N. Y., powder holding and delivering device.

H. E. Winans, Newark, N. J., shot spreader.

H. W. Tichenor, Irvington, N. J., self-feeding target trap.

Trade-Marks.

Wiebusch & Hilger, New York, N. Y., two trade-marks, firearms.

Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn., paper shot shells.

Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., pistols, rifles and sporting guns.

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TALKS WITH MOTHERS.—No. 3.

HAPPY BABYHOOD.

Every mother wants her baby to thrive, because a healthy child is a happy child. The question of how the baby shall be fed is demanding the attention, as never before, not only of the mothers in the land, but of the entire medical profession also, because it is now realized how much the health of a child can be influenced by proper nutrition during the years of babyhood. As the result of the improper feeding of the infant, the vitality of the child is impaired, and he grows up weak and puny. In these days when artificial food is being so generally resorted to for infants, the demand for a substitute for mother's milk has brought out many foods for which great claims are made. Gustav Mellin, an English chemist, was the first to discover and combine the requisite properties necessary for an artificial food, and with his discovery the rational feeding of infants commenced.

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D. Moore, revolving firearm.

Expired May 8, 1894.

J. P. Taylor, machine gun.
Brooks & Bearcock, revolving firearm.

BIRTHS.

McDONALD.—At Fort Custer, Mont., May 1, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. J. B. McDonald, R. Q. M., 10th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BECK—LANDSBURY.—At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Catherine Feller Landsbury, at Blair, Neb., April 30, 1894, Miss Anna Cecilia Landsbury to John Rogers Beck, eldest son of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Rachel Tongate Beck.

HOLLYDAY—KING.—At Newark, O., April 28, 1894, Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, U. S. N., to Miss Mary H. King.

DIED.

BOLLES.—At Washington, D. C., May 1, 1894, Katherine Dix, widow of John A. Bolles, Solicitor-General of the Navy, and mother of the late Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N.

ENNIS.—At Newport, R. I., May 6, Eliza A. Ennis, mother of Capt. William Ennis, 4th U. S. Artillery.

HITCHCOCK.—At New York city, May 8, 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony Brayton Hitchcock, mother of the late Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock, Jr., U. S. N.

HUNTER.—At Bozeman, Mont., April 20, 1894, Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter, father of Mrs. Doane, widow of Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

MORGAN.—At Cheyenne, Wyo., April 20, 1894, Hon. E. S. M. Morgan, father of Mrs. Gustin, wife of Capt. J. H. Gustin, U. S. A., retired.

TARBELL.—At Boston, Mass., May 7, Hon. John P. Tarbell, father of Paym. John F. Tarbell, U. S. A., in the 87th year of his age.

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